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SIXPENCE.

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Princess of Wales.



Princess Henry.

Princess Ena.

King.

Queen.

Prince of Wales.

ON HER WAY TO BE QUEEN: PRINCESS ENA'S DEPARTURE FROM LONDON FOR HER WEDDING.

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT VICTORIA STATION.

Princess Ena left London on May 24, and was enthusiastically bidden "bon voyage" by the King, the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family. The Spanish Embassy and the Spanish Colony were represented, and our Artist's drawing records the moment when someone called in Spanish for cheers for the bride. His Majesty the King was in his most genial, fatherly, and sympathetic mood towards his niece.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE done another unintentional injury, and another arrow is quivering in my heart. In a recent issue of this paper I happened to say something to this effect—that I regretted that those who wished to teach temperance or unselfishness to the poor did not go and teach it “to the violent Colonel with £2000 a year.” The consequence is that I have received a letter from a lady signing herself “A Colonel’s Daughter,” and asking me two stern questions. First, she wants to know whether I do not think that “in these days of much interference from Headquarters, and too many cooks (and civilians) having a finger in the Army pie—a violent man would probably lose his temper with those who are set in authority over him and say things which would result in his losing his commission before he attained the rank of Colonel?” This is really an interesting idea. My correspondent evidently holds that there is in the Army a sort of competition in meekness. Forty embryo Colonels struggle together as to which of them shall be considered the gentlest, and the gentlest Colonel of all comes out uproariously on top. He has passed all the ordered tests created by cooks and civilians, and, as in the parallel case of Mr. W. S. Gilbert’s poem, they think him all around the mildest Colonel going. This may be quite true. Some of the Colonels I have known, I am bound to concede, were the simplest and kindest of men. Still, without even invading any part of the exciting theory of natural selection in which “A Colonel’s Daughter” believes, it is permissible to think that the process whereby violent Colonels are eliminated has, like other natural processes, not been wholly successful, but left upon earth the survivals and suggestions of the eliminated type. The elephant does exist, although his brother, the mammoth, has left him, and he has really no near relations now living. Similarly, the violent Colonel does exist, and when he does exist (if I may so express myself) he exists a good deal. Having attained the rank of Colonel, he makes up for any of that self-restraint in the past which my correspondent thinks was necessary to his advancement.

The other question she asks is whether I “imagine that a grateful country rewards a Colonel with £2000 a year”? To which I can only reply, with equal simplicity, that I do not. But just as I have heard of so isolated an animal as a violent Colonel, so I have also heard, on what appeared to be good authority, of such a thing as a Colonel with private means. Wild rumours have reached me that even Lieutenants in the crack cavalry regiments do not invariably live upon their pay. I have even heard some demagogues assert that the chief trouble of the British Army is that its leaders are to so large an extent men with heavy incomes from extraneous sources. No, I do not think that our society rewards military leaders by making them very rich men. I am afraid that our society rewards very rich men by making them military leaders.

In any case, this ought to be a lesson to me to avoid a certain misleading and dangerous mode of expression. It is clear that if I speak of a violent Colonel with £2000 a year, the inference is that I think that all Colonels have £2000 a year and are violent. Consequently I must beware in the future. Thus, if I were to say, in the course of such rambling remarks as these, “Some clever little lawyer would say” so and so, I must be prepared to receive a letter like this: “Sir,—My father was a lawyer. His height was 5 ft. 11½ in.—Yours, A Lawyer’s Daughter.” Or I might say, “In such circumstances some bald-headed doctor would come in, etc.” A correspondent would write: “My uncle Peter was a doctor and his hair was the terror and delight of Bournemouth.” Or in describing some event I might say, “I was stopped by a red-faced policeman,” and some policeman’s cousin might write and say: “It is a slander. William’s complexion was an exquisite pale blue” or what not. Let this one apology suffice for all. I can assure “A Colonel’s Daughter” most seriously that I do not think that all Colonels are rich or violent. To my happiness I have known many who were neither one nor the other. And I think it may be broadly said that when they are violent it is because they are rich. Which was, indeed, the only point of my original observation: I was complaining of the immunity of the rich man. We need not call him a Colonel. Let us call him a rich and violent Bishop.

I hear that a lady has barricaded herself in Hammersmith, and will not pay her taxes until she obtains a vote. I have an ingrained sympathy with obstreperousness of any kind, but I am afraid that the incident has strengthened rather than weakened the convictions on this subject which I adumbrated in this column some little time ago. If anything could show that a woman had no political instinct it would be this particular kind of demonstration, not because it is a lawless demonstration, but because it is not a striking demonstration. It does not prove political ineptitude in a person that his or her action is violent; but

it does prove that it is unimpressive. And it is entirely in the selection of what acts of violence are impressive and what are not that the whole political instinct resides. Let me give a simple parallel. I, for one, most strongly disapprove of what is called (I cannot imagine why) the Temperance Policy pursued in regard to the places of popular resort and festivity. I think that the assumption, common on so many public bodies, that to shut public-houses is in itself a good thing, is an assumption insolently one-sided, profoundly undemocratic, and marked with an amazing ignorance of the actual conditions of the life of the poor. Broadly, the case is, I think, unquestionably thus: That to drive the drink of the people into small hours is to drive it into small quantities; to drive it into small quantities is to drive it into its vilest form, spirits. To any man who lives in a poor parish, as I do, the actual phenomena of Sunday closing will not have many temperance illusions about them. What really happens on Sunday is this: that a man who on ordinary days would sit talking over a tall glass of decent beer, as men do on the Continent, uses the short Sunday opening to take away with him a great flask of abominable whisky, which he drinks at leisure during the prohibited hours. The statute of Sunday closing is a statute against the cleaner forms of drinking.

I am as convinced of this as I am of any political or social proposition; and therefore, in that sense, I am ready enough to fight for it. But how shall I fight? Suppose I decided to make a demonstration; in what way should I demonstrate? Of one thing I am perfectly certain. I should not demonstrate by being violently chucked out of a public-house at the stroke of three or eleven. I should not demonstrate by sitting on the doorstep of a public-house after closing time, battering the door with a stick. And why should I not demonstrate thus? Why would every man’s political instinct tell him that I should not demonstrate thus? For the simple reason that this kind of thing would be a joke long before it could be even a demonstration. Nay, the case is stronger even than this. It would not only be a joke; it would be an old joke. There are so many other reasons, not unknown to our complex civilisation, for wanting to get into a public-house after closing time, besides my own pure thirst to reform our Temperance legislation. Now, it seems to me that exactly the same criticism, as a mere matter of politics, attaches to the unwise lady who has barricaded herself in Hammersmith: there are so many other reasons for barricading one’s house against the tax-collector. The reasons are (to use the most solemn phrase of modern controversies) generally economic. And if she had any instinct for democracy (which no Advanced Woman that I ever met ever had) she would know that to this delightful populace of ours the obvious and funny aspect of such an action would be much more immediately attractive than its ulterior and logical symbolism. If the democracy saw me beating on the panels of the closed public-house, they would not think I was (as I am) an ecstatic Temperance reformer; they would think I was, in their expressive phrase, a common drunk: similarly, to be besieged in one’s own house for one’s own taxes is not merely an illegal act, but a non-representative act. The whole object of illegal demonstration is to do something startling; and among the poor this is not at all startling.

The trouble is, of course, that whenever one expresses the belief that there is a difference between men and women, a number of people always assume that one means a difference in moral value. On this William Blake said one of his many sensible things; he was insane perhaps, but no man ever made so many sane remarks. He said, “Good and bad have nothing to do with character. A horse is a horse and a lion is a lion. But a horse is not any more like a lion for being a bad horse.” I leave the sexual moral to be applied. But it is constantly assumed by the disputants on both sides that if a man says that women should not vote, he means that they are not clever. If there be any man who thinks they are not clever (which I doubt) we may be certain that he, at any rate, does not specialise in cleverness. But that is not in the least the question. There is an almost perfect parallel in the matter of fighting. It is quite certain that women, as a whole, cannot or perhaps will not fight in the physical sense; but the man is a fool who suggests that this is because women are cowards. If there is one thing that is glaringly obvious in human life, it is that women are not cowards. The normal destiny of a normal woman would make any man die of terror. But women cannot fight, not because they are cowardly, but because they do not like fighting. To bash a person about with the hands, to be bashed about with the hands, appears to them not terrifying, but disgusting. And I am sure that the same truth is really at the back of the question of voting and of all the things that lie behind voting; I mean long debates, crowded meetings and barricades. I see that Mr. Bernard Shaw, with his usual audacious and effective consistency, has defended the female claims upon the ground that women can and do fight. He says that the history of every Revolution shows that women can and do fight. This is an ingenious instance, but an extremely unfortunate one. For what the history of all Revolutions (notably of the French Revolution) does prove is that when women do fight they do not fight fair. It was the women whose atrocious treatment of the dead and wounded brought upon the French Revolution almost the whole of its infamy. The same has been observed in savage tribes, where the women will put out the eyes of the wounded, or, as Mr. Kipling agreeably puts it—

The women come out to cut up what remains.

It is an ugly and very occasional aspect of the question. But it does show that women do not understand the nature of fighting. They become unnatural because they are doing something unnatural to them. In every war they are either angels tending the wounded, or devils torturing them.

GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

AT a time like the present, when Great Britain may be said to be entering upon new relations with Spain, it is interesting to consider recent Spanish developments, social and political, and the chances of increased friendliness between the great world-power of four centuries ago and its successor in the world-empire of to-day. We know that, despite our sympathy with the stronger Power in the Spanish-American War, and despite certain remarks made by the late Lord Salisbury, and coming within the category of that exalted statesman’s “blazing indiscretions,” the Spaniards have a very kindly feeling towards this country. Their attitude is summed up in the familiar couplet—

Paz con Inglaterra,
Y con todo el mundo guerra.

The support given by Great Britain to Spain in the early days of the nineteenth century has not been forgotten, and there can be no doubt but that a more alert and far-seeing statesmanship would have developed Anglo-Spanish relations some years ago in the best interests of both countries. Throughout Europe no country has shown greater recuperative power than Spain, and her worst misfortunes have been turned to good account in the end. It must be admitted that the Spanish temperament does not lend itself to colonising, that Spain’s colonies have always been badly administered, and have served merely to maintain in affluence a long series of grasping and incapable administrators, who in lining their pockets ruined their Fatherland. The loss of Cuba and the Philippines was a terrible blow to the national pride, but an immense boon to the national Exchequer. Since the days when that loss was accepted with resignation by a brave but distressed nation, the condition of the country has improved steadily. The value of the Spanish dollar has increased, trade has expanded, national confidence has been restored; Carlism has been scotched, if not killed; and the Church, though still powerful, is less militant than heretofore, and is taking a lesson from recent events across the northern border. Spain, bent upon the development of her own resources, is beginning to benefit by the action of her rulers of the sixteenth century, who stimulated the colonising instinct of the people to the fullest possible extent, making colonial life so attractive that the great mineral wealth of Spain itself has never been fully developed. To-day, when Spaniards may no longer turn lightly to policies of adventure, they find a rich and badly developed country at their gates, and may now do for their own land what they sought to do in South America and elsewhere in days of old.

It is not suggested that Spain is without problems that may well be the despair of all but the sanest statesmen. Castile continues to rule Spain rather than to represent it. Catalonia, the intellectual centre of the country, is still profoundly discontented, and looks to Republicanism or separation as the only solution of its problems. There is a revolt against the Church and against those who would lead the young King into the narrow way of Clericalism. Socialism and Republicanism are great forces, and in her slums Spain breeds a most dangerous type of militant Anarchist. These and other matters that need not be set out in detail here are difficult to treat by legislation, because for some years past Spanish political methods have been almost farcical, devised deliberately to divide power and place between Liberals and Conservatives in turn, and to keep in the background advanced Liberalism and every other force that may be supposed to aim either at the Church or the State. In days when Don Carlos was a power these political methods may have been justifiable, to-day they are quite obsolete, and will never satisfy the aspirations of cultured and strenuous Spaniards whose dissatisfaction with the existing order of government grows year by year.

Happily for Spanish aspirations, the young King, for all the clerical influences that have beset his earlier years, has certain tendencies towards Liberalism, inherited from his father, who was called from England to fill the throne of Spain. He has travelled, has seen other Constitutions than his own in working order, has ambitions for Spain, and is anxious to remove all foundation for the reproach that Europe ends at the Pyrenees. In the old days political parties, for all their nomenclature, were really Alfonsists or Royalists, Carlists or Reactionaries, and Republicans. To-day they may well be Liberal, Conservative, and Radical, and proceed to consider, and where possible to remove, the grievances under which the most intelligent and hard-working of the community may be said to labour. Any movement to extend constitutional government, to safeguard the rights of minorities, and raise the standard of education, which is at present deplorably low, will stimulate the sympathy of this country, and will serve to develop and strengthen an Anglo-Spanish friendship.

Setting aside all the political considerations that may be held to govern statesmen in their attitude towards countries where a condition of indifference is to be replaced by one of cordial understanding, it should not be forgotten that Spain holds endless possibilities for the travelling Englishman. Of Spanish art the average man knows little. Velasquez, Murillo, and, in a lesser degree, Goya, begin and end the list of artists about whose work he knows anything. Modern Spanish art is almost a sealed book to him. It is the same with the literature and music of modern Spain, though each of these will hold many pleasant surprises for the student. The country itself has not been explored to any considerable extent by the rank and file of Englishmen. How many have seen the maize-growing lands of the North, with their thick green-hedged boundaries, or drunk the *pommarada* at harvest-time in the corn-decked *ventorillos* of Cataluña? Who has ridden through the fascinating pastoral lands of the Estramadura or taken a little tour through the rich farmlands of Valencia? The beaten track is very narrow in Spain, but if the Anglo-Spanish marriage should serve to widen it, Italy, Switzerland, and the other happy hunting-grounds of the travelling Englishman must look to their laurels.

S. L. BENSUSAN.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

THE "WHIRLWIND," AT THE CRITERION.

THE conventions of the drama and of average sentiment would seem to allow that there are conceivable conditions under which the spectacle of a woman's consenting to sacrifice her honour may be tolerated in the theatre. Shakspeare's Isabella was prepared to lose her chastity in order to save a brother from death. Maeterlinck's Monna Vanna, in her self-surrender, was actuated by the desire to redeem the lives of a whole cityful of people. The heroine of M. Bernstein's "Rafale" is moved by no such exalted altruism as prompted either of these essentially pure women. She is a neuropath, almost to insanity, all innocence and propriety to outward appearance, but within a raging fire of passion; and her case is that of an unfaithful wife who, to rescue her lover—an inveterate gambler and an embezzler of his employer's money—from financial and social ruin, accepts the hard bargain of a wealthy cousin of hers and submits to his conditions. Her sacrifice, however, proves useless, for her lover evades his difficulties by suicide. The play, which has a certain coarse strength of its own, but details a very sordid romance with cynical brutality and rather tiresome verbosity, will be remembered as a piece in which Madame Réjane's tempestuous art finds triumphant scope; but it ceases to be a "whirlwind" as presented by Mrs. Patrick Campbell at the Criterion, although she had moments of real inspiration.

"THE LION AND THE MOUSE," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.

The idea behind Mr. Charles Klein's new play, "The Lion and the Mouse," is both ingenious and happy; the story in which the idea is worked out—or rather, not worked out—is amiable but commonplace. Obviously American audiences, with which this piece has gained great popularity, are sometimes willing to take the intention for the deed and to allow the freshness of a dramatist's design to blind them to his blunders in its execution. The idea of the story, which shows a crafty Trust magnate "bested" by a high-spirited and courageous girl, seems to be that love can inspire greater steadfastness than the pursuit of wealth. In illustration of this notion we are shown how in twenty-four hours a young girl who has portrayed a certain millionaire in a novel and has secured a footing in his house on purpose to save her father from ruin is able by dint of personality to cow the presumably strong man and make him so plastic that he even implores her to accept his son's offer of marriage. The change in the millionaire is altogether too theatrical for belief, and his character is drawn on very superficial lines. Thanks, however, to his (American) interpreter at the Duke of York's Theatre, Mr. Edmund Breese, this financier really looks, despite his sentimentalism, like a man of iron, really roars like a veritable lion. Mr. Breese's is a very picturesque and very convincing performance. Quite charming, too, is Mr. Richard Bennett, a *jeune premier* with an unaffected and yet virile style, in the rôle of the millionaire's rebellious son. Miss Margaret Illington, on the other hand, though an actress of great personal attractiveness and of forcible temperament, has not yet sufficiently disciplined her undoubtedly considerable emotional powers to do quite adequate justice to the heroine's scenes. Still, she shows remarkable promise. If America does not send us great plays, it is constantly sending us, as in this case, players of uncommon talent.

M. COQUELIN AT THE ROYALTY.

Last Monday evening M. Coquelin made a welcome reappearance in London, choosing as his medium one of the earliest and most delightful of M. Rostand's plays, the burlesque comedy of "Les Romanesques." In this joyous and exuberant piece of fantasy, of which Mrs. Patrick Campbell, by the way, produced an English version some years ago at the Royalty, the dramatist gently satirises the tricks and conventions of the drama of romantic sentimentalism. We are shown, playgoers will recall, two youthful romanticists who are quite distressed because the course of their love is threatened by no obstacles; we see, therefore, their amiable grey-bearded fathers conspiring together to pretend a family feud worthy of Montagues and Capulets, and even hiring a sham desperado to abduct the heroine. It is the rôle of this swaggering, bragging, ranting mock-bully, a variant on—indeed, almost a travesty of—the famous "miles gloriosus" type, that M. Coquelin resumed on Monday, and the gusto and genial humour with which he attacks the character makes his Straforel a worthy companion of his most notable burlesque assumptions—his Mascarille in "Les Précieuses Ridicules." Later this week the distinguished comedian was to appear in "Notre Jeunesse" and "L'Abbé Constantin."

"PETRONELLA," AT GREAT QUEEN STREET.

Spain is a strong card to play just now, but the new Spanish comic opera, "Petronella," which is having a week's run at the Great Queen Street Theatre prior to its being toured through the provinces, should please the patrons for whom it is intended by something more than the colour of its costumes and the locale of its story. Its music, which is contributed by Mr. W. T. Gliddon, composer of "The Fisher Girl," is somewhat lacking in Spanish rhythms, is full of pleasant melody, and its plot, which is laid in the times of the Carlist rebellion, and introduces to us the governor of a fortress and his pretty daughter and two romantic prisoners, has all the conventional machinery of sentiment and adventure. Perhaps there are rather too many puns in Mr. Montague Turner's libretto, but there is not a little fun, largely helped by Miss Marie Ault, a comédienne who scores considerably in the character of an imported Cockney "slavey." The rest of the company are capable enough, a word of special praise perhaps being due to Miss Zoe Gilfillan, who takes the title part.

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THE WORLD'S NEWS.

The King and the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.

On Saturday afternoon last King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, opened the new offices of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society in Euston Road. The occasion was one of special interest because the Benefit Society is essentially designed to benefit the working classes, and is an institution in which their interests are very closely concerned. Their Majesties were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Home Secretary, and many officials of the Society, and the King declared that the encouragement of habits of thrift and foresight and of the spirit of self-help was an object which must always have the deepest sympathy of the Queen and himself. The new building faces St. Pancras Church, and has cost nearly £100,000 to erect; this figure includes the price of the freehold site. Mr. J. L. Brown, President of the Society, stated in his address to their Majesties that the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society has been established sixty-four years, that its operations are national, and that its membership includes one statesman holding Cabinet rank, several Members of Parliament, and many others who hold honourable and responsible positions in local government. The address also declared that on no previous occasion has any friendly society been honoured and encouraged by a royal visit. In an address read later, on behalf of other friendly societies, the Chief Registrar said that these societies have a membership of fourteen millions and funds amounting to fifty and a half millions.

The Late Henrik Ibsen.

Henrik Ibsen, the greatest among Norwegian men of letters, died at Christiania, on May 23, after a long illness. The dramatist, whose work has influenced modern thought more profoundly than any of his contemporaries, was born at Skien in 1829. His childhood was unhappy, his youth full of disappointment. At first he wished to be a doctor, but a tragedy, "Catilina," which he wrote in his early student days won such applause from his friends that he believed himself already a great author, and was piqued because managers would not accept this view. He retired in wrath to Rome, where in 1866 he wrote "Brand," a work which brought him serious recognition. From that time his success was assured. "Peer Gynt," published in 1867, established his fame, and brought him a grant out of the public purse. Repenting of his bitterness against his country, he returned to Norway, and had the satisfaction for the rest of his days of knowing that she regarded him as her greatest son. It was in the early 'eighties that England was first astonished by his genius. The critics were bewildered by the uncompromising truth of "The Doll's House," "Ghosts," and "Hedda Gabler," and the public frankly loathed the plays. But intelligent people have never mistaken the master's meaning, and although "The Doll's House," "An Enemy of the People," and "Little Eyolf" are the only works of Ibsen that have had anything like a theatrical success in this country, his influence on English literature has become almost a "main current" in Dr. Georg Brandes' sense. For many years Ibsen was Director of the Norwegian National Theatre, which he found dependent upon translations, and left with a vigorous literature of his own creation.



KING ALFONSO'S FATHER,
The late King Alfonso XII.

From the Rischgitz Collection.

King Alfonso's Father.

King Alfonso's father, Alfonso XII., was the eldest son of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. He was born in 1857. After the Revolution of 1868 he went into exile with his mother, and remained in Paris until 1872. Two years later he entered the Military College at Sandhurst, and while he was a student there General Martinez Campos proclaimed him King. He returned at once to Spain to fight against Don Carlos, but it was not until 1876 that he was able to enter Madrid as King. The history of his reign is one long series of political intrigues and disturbances at home and in the colonies. He married first his cousin, Princess Maria de Las Mercedes, and secondly Maria Christina, daughter of the late Archduke Charles Ferdinand of Austria, the mother of the present King. He died on Nov. 25, 1885, leaving Spain with the prospect of a long minority.

The British Witness to the Spanish Marriage Contract.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen, the British Ambassador at Madrid, who is one of the signatories, as witness, to Princess Ena's marriage contract, has held the Spanish post for only a few months. He was formerly Minister-Plenipotentiary at Lisbon. Sir Maurice, who was born in 1852, was educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1877 he entered the Diplomatic Service, and in 1891 he was Secretary of Legation at Tokio. Three years later he was Consul-General at Siam. He has been Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople and Secretary of Embassy and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Paris.

London's Ritz.

"We are as yet but in the empirical stage of cookery," wrote Lamb. The dictum still holds good in part. We are still in the empirical stage of cookery, and

daintiness. A chop or a steak from the grille calls for a sanded floor, tables black with age, fine old pewter; so the delicacies of the modern chef call for delicate surroundings. None knows this better than the management of London's latest great hotel, the Ritz, which stands in Piccadilly, at the corner of West Arlington Street, part of it covering the site of "the Old White Horse Cellars." To the delights of the cuisine they have added one of the most beautiful buildings in London, a magnificent example of Louis Seize decoration,



Photo. Walter Barnett.

SIR MAURICE DE BUNSEN,
BRITISH AMBASSADOR AT MADRID.

Witness to Princess Ena's Marriage Contract.

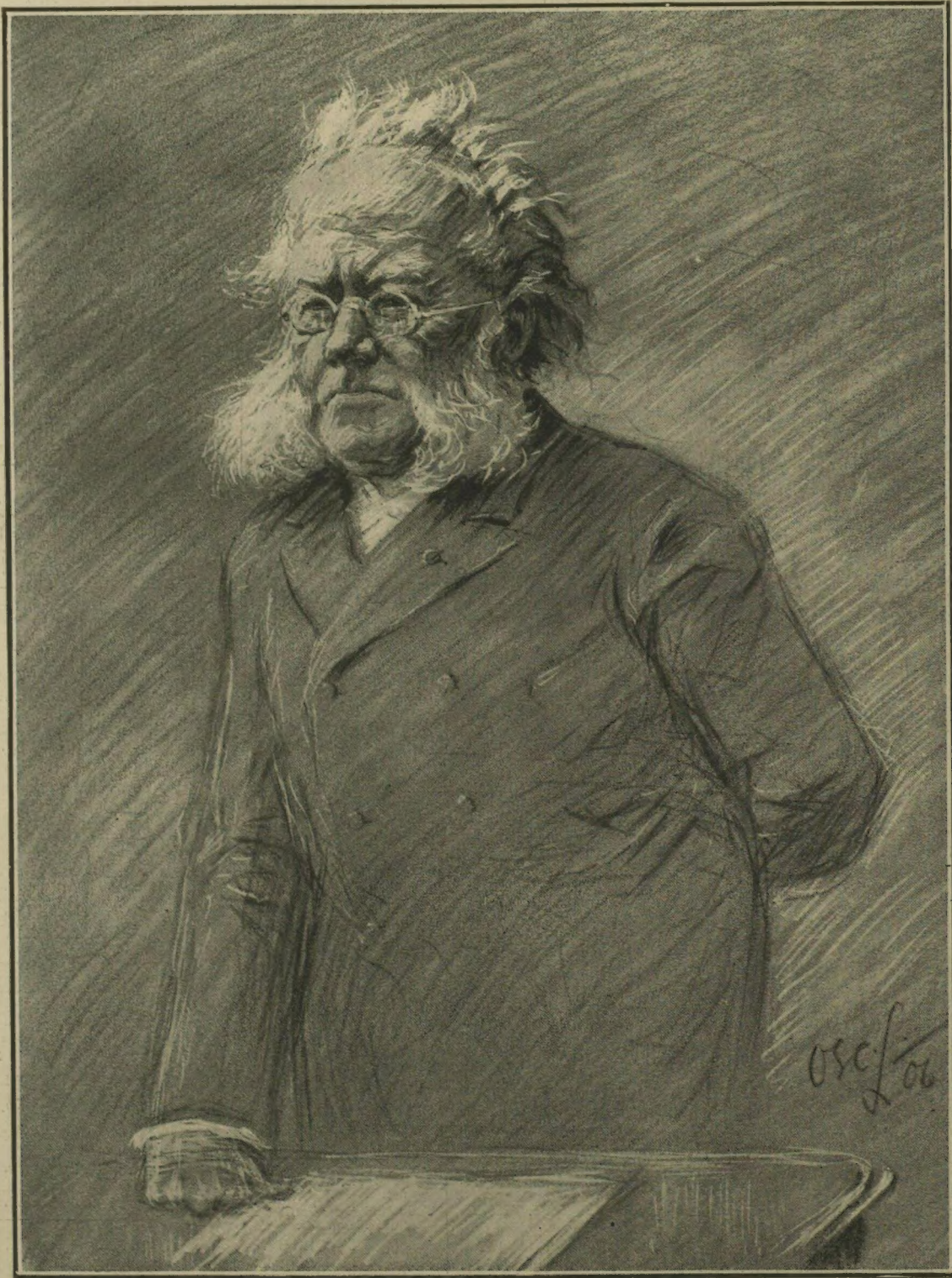
says much for the work of those concerned in it—the architects, Messrs. Mewes and Davis, and those responsible for its construction, decoration, furnishing, and general equipment, Messrs. Waring and Gillow and the Waring-White Building Company, working in conjunction, and, obviously, in harmony.

Mr. G. S. Parliament.

Bowles drew the attention of the House of Commons to the victualling system in the Navy, which he said presented an entrenched and corrupt monopoly. Maltese canteen firms gave not sixteen but twelve ounces for every pound of food they sold. Mr. Edmund Robertson promised a full inquiry into the canteen system, mentioning that he had found the beer supplied at one penny a glass at Portsmouth of excellent quality. A committee would also consider the whole subject of punishment in the Navy. The Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland reduced the Irish members to comparative unanimity. Mr. W. Redmond said that even if the mover represented his Satanic Majesty in that House, he would support him in his efforts to do good for the people of Ireland. With the aid of the closure, Clause 1. of the Education Bill was carried, the votes being 365 to 162. Discussing an amendment by Mr. Maddison in favour of a secular system, Mr. Birrell admitted that morality could be taught upon other than a theological basis. No code of honour was more stringent than that held by "men of the world," and yet injunctions, such as "Thou shalt not cheat at cards," could not be called Christian. Still, neither morality nor philosophy was a substitute for religion, and therefore the Government could not support Mr. Maddison, whose amendment was defeated by 477 votes to 63, and Mr. Chamberlain's by 367 to 172. In the House of Lords, Lord Avebury initiated a debate on the burden of armaments.

Duma v. The Duma's Government.

Address to the Throne has served apparently to precipitate another crisis in Russia, for the Premier, M. Goremykin, on behalf of the Government, has rejected all the vital suggestions of the people's representatives. The demand for an amnesty has been ignored, the Duma is warned that it has nothing to do with Ministerial responsibility, and is assured that the Government will apply the strong hand to all malcontents. To make matters worse, the people's proposed solution of the great agrarian problem has been declared by the Premier to be unconditionally inadmissible. When M. Goremykin's speech had been delivered, the Deputies telegraphed its contents to all their constituencies, so that the attitude of the Government will be



NORWAY'S GREAT DRAMATIST: THE LATE HENRIK IBSEN.

FROM THE PASTEL DRAWING BY OSCAR LOB.

shall remain so; we still depend upon observation and experiment, but the method is so perfect that those who practise it do not make mistakes—or rather, we should say, do not let their mistakes be known to any but themselves. There are many who realise this in these luxurious days, and thus it is that the great hotels and restaurants pay so much attention to *menu* and *carte des vins*. These recognise, moreover, that daintiness must walk with

ignored, the Duma is warned that it has nothing to do with Ministerial responsibility, and is assured that the Government will apply the strong hand to all malcontents. To make matters worse, the people's proposed solution of the great agrarian problem has been declared by the Premier to be unconditionally inadmissible. When M. Goremykin's speech had been delivered, the Deputies telegraphed its contents to all their constituencies, so that the attitude of the Government will be

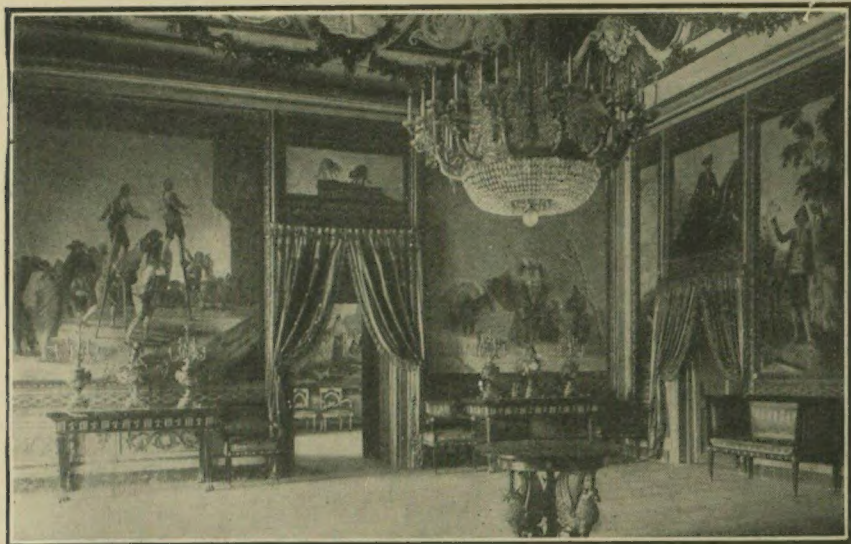
MADRID PUTTING ON ITS GALA DRESS FOR THE ROYAL WEDDING.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MADRID.

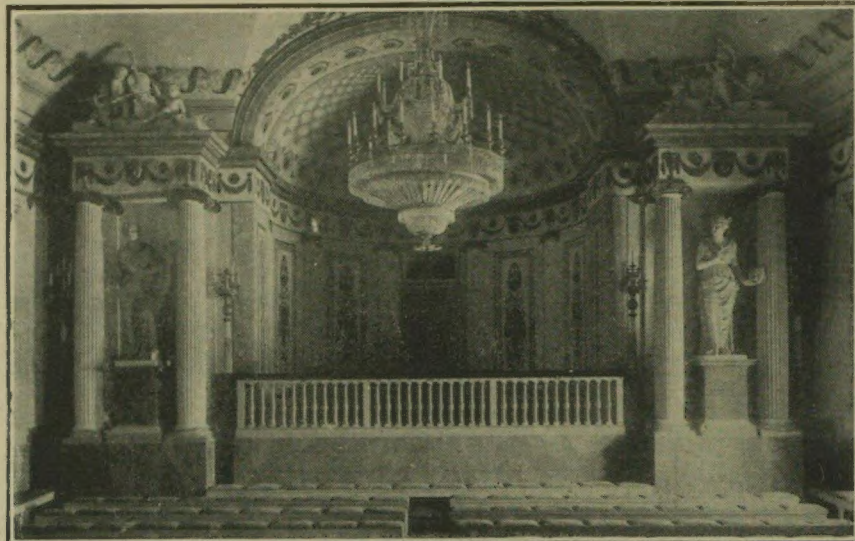


HURRYING ON THE STREET DECORATIONS: WORKING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The last few days before Princess Ena's wedding saw a wonderful transformation in the streets of Madrid. The streets were spanned with ropes of red and yellow artificial flowers (the national colours). In the leaves were hidden millions of electric lights, which gave an exquisite effect at night. The work of decoration was carried on after dark by electric light.

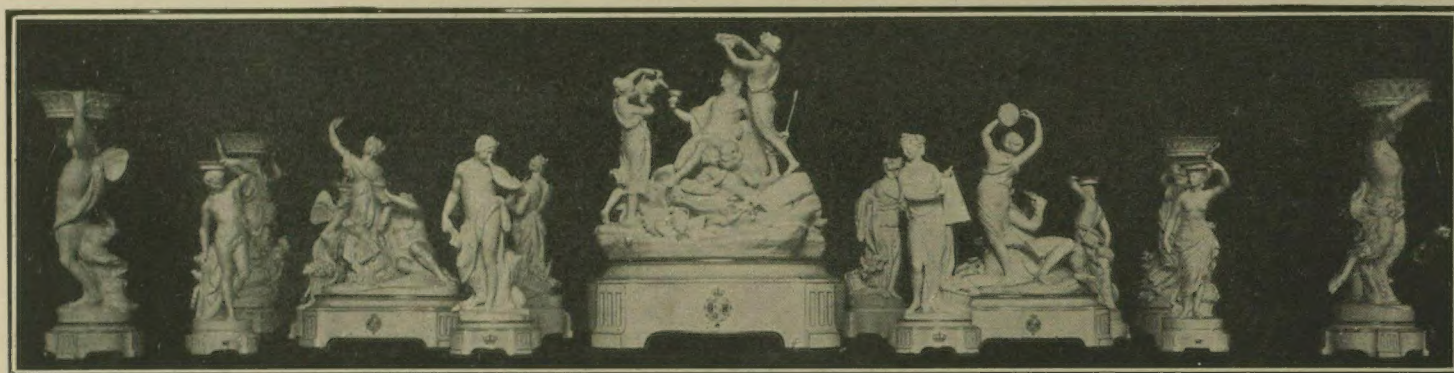


THE SALOON FOR THE RECEPTION OF AMBASSADORS AT EL PARDO PALACE, PRINCESS ENA'S RESIDENCE UNTIL HER WEDDING.



THE ROYAL BOX IN THE PRIVATE THEATRE IN EL PARDO PALACE, PRINCESS ENA'S RESIDENCE UNTIL HER WEDDING.

Photos. Topical Press.



THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S GIFT TO KING ALFONSO: A WONDERFUL GROUP OF SÈVRES WARE.

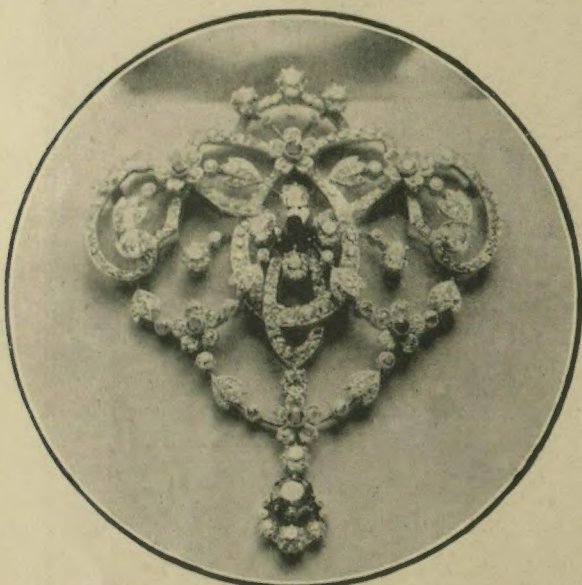
The group represents the Triumph of Bacchus, and is one of the most charming things that the great national factory at Sèvres has produced.

Universal-Photo.

known and understood throughout the provinces. At the time of writing nobody knows what will happen next, but the creation of a labour party in the Duma called "the Group of Toil" is worth noting. It is

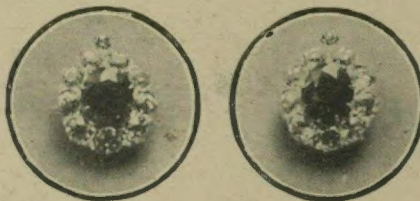
The Scene of Princess Ena's Wedding.

The Church of San Geronimo el Real owes its origin to a tournament. In the reign of Henry IV. of Castile a great tourney was held in the Camina del



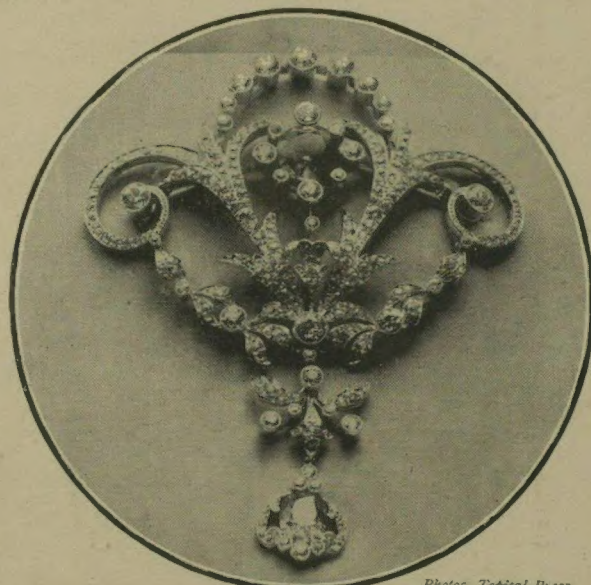
FROM KING ALFONSO TO PRINCESS ENA: DIADEM AND PENDANT WITH EARRINGS.

in Madrid. For Friday a banquet to Princes, Ambassadors, and special Envoys was to be followed by a diplomatic reception; to-day (June 2) there is to be a State bull-fight followed by a ball at the Palace. On Sunday there will be a State service in the Royal Chapel, and in the evening a gala performance in the Theatre Royal. A grand military review



FROM KING ALFONSO TO PRINCESS ENA: EARRINGS.

is arranged for Monday, and the Plaza del Triunfo, which witnessed the State bull-fight on Saturday, will be the scene of an orchestral concert. On Tuesday evening there will be a grand tattoo outside the Palace; Wednesday will see a battle of flowers and a banquet of the Spanish authorities, while on Thursday the Corps Diplomatique will be entertained; and on Friday there will be a reception at the Palace.



FROM KING ALFONSO TO PRINCESS ENA: A DIADEM AND PENDANT.

Photos. Topical Press.

not likely that the Duma will be dissolved, for the recess begins in the middle of June.

Madrid's Gala Days.

Throughout the present week and down to Friday next Madrid will be *en fête*. King Alfonso and his bride do not enjoy all the privileges that fall to most of their subjects: they cannot spend a quiet holiday together after the marriage has been celebrated, and must attend all the State ceremonies. These functions could not precede the marriage, because before Thursday the royal bride was no more than a foreign Princess and could not claim the honours that now come to her by right of marriage. On Tuesday many royal guests, including the Prince and Princess of Wales, arrived in Madrid, were received at the Palace, and entertained at the private royal theatre in the evening. Wednesday was devoted to official visits, and on Thursday the wedding was timed to take place in the Church of San Geronimo at 11.30. In the evening general illuminations and fireworks were the order of the night



PRINCESS ENA'S WEDDING DRESS AND TRAIN

It is the Spanish custom that the Queen's wedding dress shall be made in Spain. Princess Ena's wedding gown is one of five dresses made for her in her adopted country.

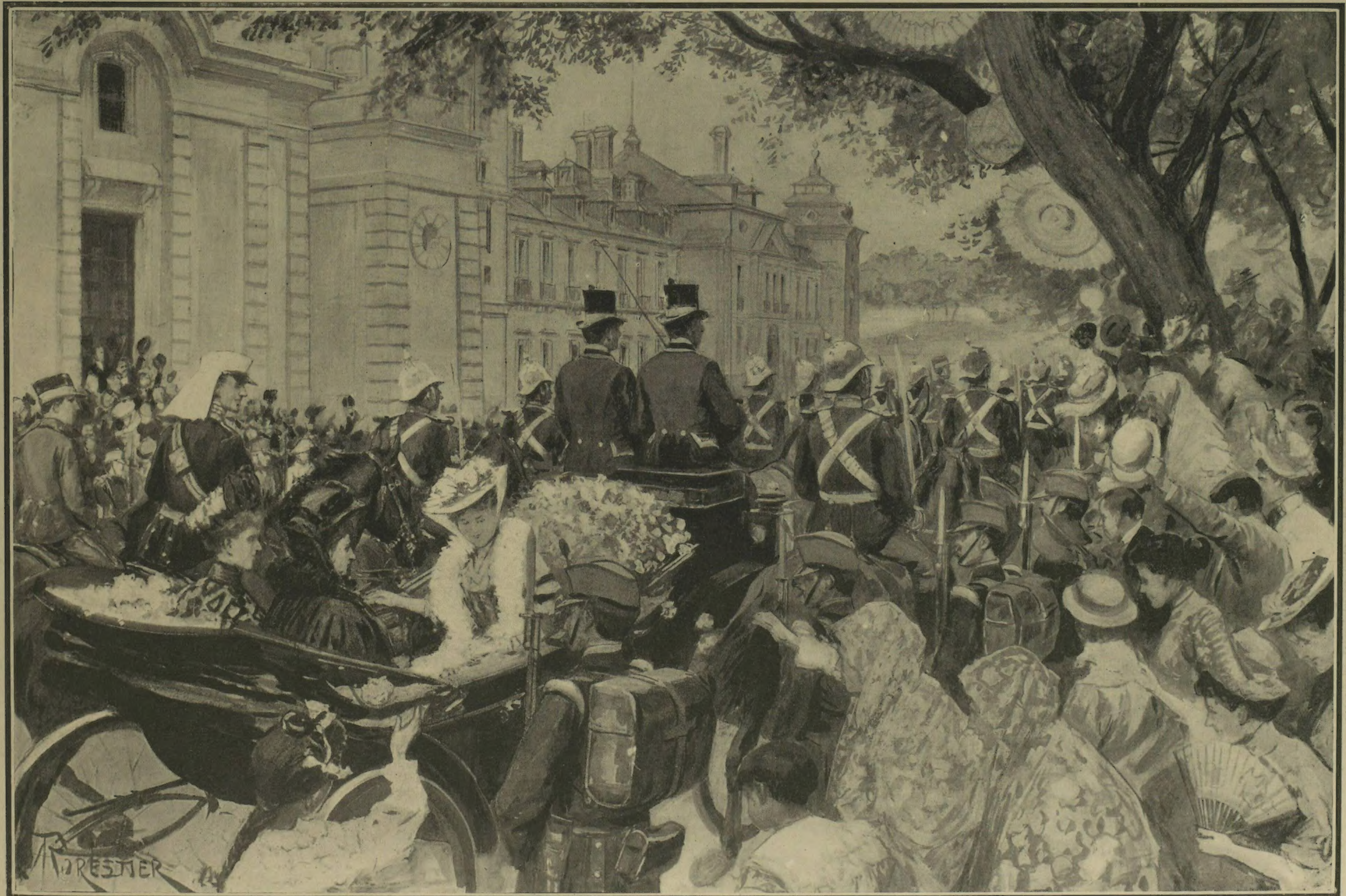
Photo. Topical.

Prado outside Madrid. During the jousting Beltram de la Cueva, afterwards Duke of Albuquerque, overthrew all the knights whom he encountered, and to commemorate this exploit the King founded a monastery called Nuestra Señora del Paso—"Our Lady of the Tournament." The monastery was completed in 1464. Some time afterwards the King realised that it was scarcely fitting to associate a holy house with a worldly passage at arms, and accordingly the name of the monastery was changed to San Geronimo el Real, and the institution was handed over to the Order of San Geronimo. In 1502 the monastery was removed to its present site, and was rebuilt from the original materials. Until the beginning of the nineteenth century the funeral rites of the Kings of Spain were performed at San Geronimo, and there the Princes of Asturias took the constitutional oath. There the knightly Orders and, for a time, the Cortes held their meetings. The monastery church was the palace chapel. It is now one of the parish churches of Madrid.

KING ALFONSO ESCORTING HIS BRIDE TO THE PARDO PALACE IN MADRID.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM A SKETCH BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MADRID.

King Alfonso.



Princess Henry.

Princess Ena.

THE SPANISH CAPITAL'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO PRINCESS ENA: THE BRIDE'S ARRIVAL AT THE PARDO PALACE.

On May 26 Princess Ena entered Madrid. King Alfonso met his bride at the railway station, and escorted her on horseback to the Pardo Palace, which was placed at the future Queen's disposal until her wedding. The Madrilenos went wild with delight over the bride, whom they called "the fairy of the Sleeping Palace."

SPAIN'S "FAIRY PRINCESS OF THE SLEEPING PALACE."

DRAWN BY MAX COWPER FROM A SKETCH BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MADRID.



KING ALFONSO'S BRIDE GREETING HER PEOPLE FROM THE BALCONY OF THE PARDO PALACE.

After her arrival the bride appeared to the enthusiastic crowds and replied to their greetings by waving her hand. The Spaniards have called her "the fairy of the Sleeping Palace," meaning El Pardo, where the Princess remained until her wedding



THE AMATEUR CHAMPION: J. ROBB (GOLD MEDALLIST).



THE WINNER OF THE SILVER MEDAL: C. C. LINGEN.



WINNER OF A BRONZE MEDAL: E. A. SMIRKE.



WINNER OF A BRONZE MEDAL: H. S. COLT.

A TAME AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH: THE VICTOR AND OTHER MEDALLISTS.

The Amateur Golf Championship for 1906 was played at the Royal Liverpool Club's course at Hoylake, and was one of the least sensational matches on record. In the final round James Robb, Prestwick St. Nicholas, beat C. C. Lingen, Sunningdale, by four up and three to play.

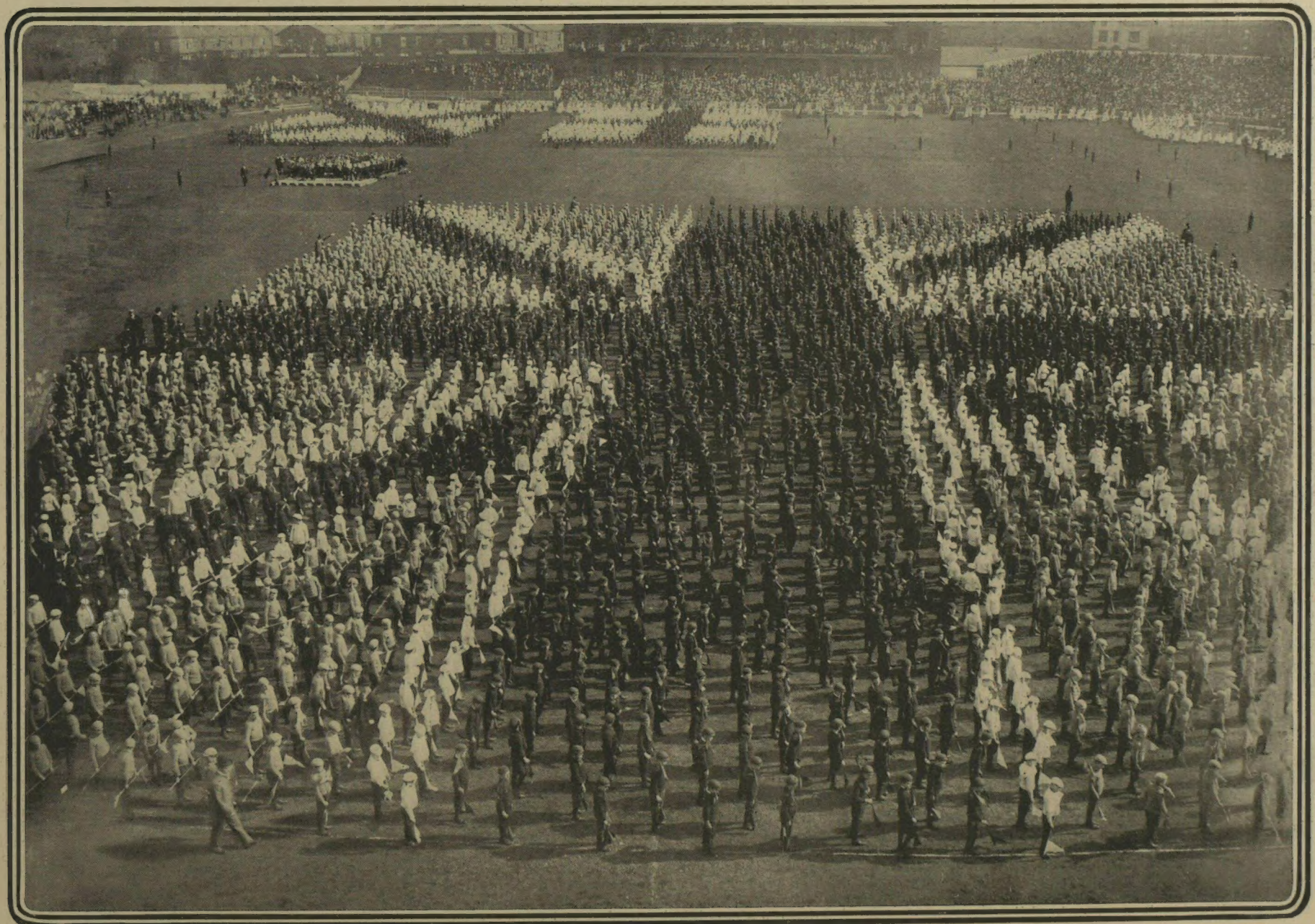
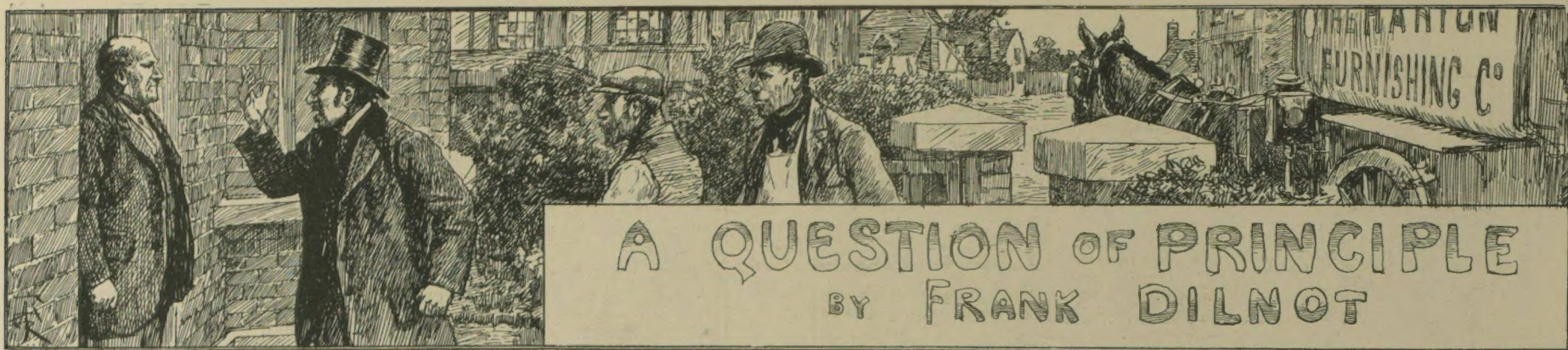


Photo. Sheffield Photo. Co.

A LIVING UNION JACK FORMED BY 6000 BOYS: THE EXTRAORDINARY PAGEANT AT SHEFFIELD ON EMPIRE DAY.

At Sheffield, Empire Day (May 24) was celebrated by a pageant in which 10,000 children took part. A living Union Jack was formed in the arena by six thousand boys dressed in red, white, and blue jerseys. Afterwards the girls gave tableaux representing India, Canada, South Africa, Australia, and the minor Colonies. A procession was then formed headed by Britannia, represented by a girl to whom the Duchess of Norfolk presented a gold bracelet. The Duchess also presented a gold medallion to Mr. J. R. Batey, headmaster of a Sheffield Council School, who organised and directed the pageant.



A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE

BY FRANK DILNOT

ILLUSTRATED BY A. FORESTIER.

MR. JOSIAH GRUB, the retired builder, who lived in Acacia Cottage at North Hyben, was in the habit of describing himself as a man of principle, and the phrase became his stock argument for crushing any suggestion which did not meet his views.

There was, for instance, the time when his scapegrace brother Daniel claimed money which he said Josiah owed to him, and claimed it with such violence of language, and such extraordinary threats of what he would do, that Josiah, for the sake of preserving quiet in the village, had to give him into custody. As Josiah pointed out, it was not his wish to give Daniel into the hands of the police, but it was a duty which, as a man of principle, he knew he ought to perform on behalf of the little community of North Hyben. If he had consulted his own wishes he would have taken Daniel indoors, given him dinner and tea and a bed for the night and set him on his way in the morning with a shilling or two in his pocket. He was tempted to do so, he said, but stern duty held him back. He stifled his natural affection for his brother, and had him taken off the premises by Policeman Dollery.

Kindly he always was, but his conscience was rigid. When he built the farm-sheds for Farmer Brierley (just at the back of Northwood) he was said to have made a great profit, and Farmer Brierley remonstrated at the price. Josiah freely and frankly acknowledged that he was making a considerable margin, and then explained his position.

"Labour here is cheap," he said, "and material too: but is that any reason why I should sweat my fellow creatures who are doing similar work in London, with dearer labour and dearer material? I couldn't do it. So far as I am personally concerned nothing would please me better than to do this work for you with just a bare couple of pounds for myself. But I have always prided myself (I hope not unduly) with having a conscience. I couldn't undersell my fellow business-men in London or anywhere else for any consideration whatever. I shall have to stick by the old price, Farmer Brierley. A thing like this is an affair of principle."

Then there was the matter of the eggs with Farmer North. Farmer North's yard adjoined Josiah's meadow, and the farmer's fowls used to burrow their way through the hedge, and many of them would lay eggs in Josiah's outbuildings. Josiah would regularly collect the eggs and take them indoors. "Farmer North," he said, "has no moral sense, or he wouldn't let his hens come over into my ground and trespass on my grass, and lay eggs in my buildings. Under some circumstances I should take these eggs back to him, but with a view to making him more careful with regard to his fowls I feel I ought to keep 'em." Josiah had been collecting the new-laid eggs for eighteen months before Farmer North found out about it. Farmer North was extremely bitter on the matter.

There were other little incidents demonstrating Josiah's consistency. Of course, he had his detractors in the village. Many of them said very nasty and hateful things about him. Josiah used to smile charitably when he heard them. He took the remarks from whence they came, he said, and, after all, a man could only do what was right.

Josiah was stolid and quietly obstinate, and he intensely disliked parting with his hard-earned money. For years Mrs. Grub had entreated him to buy some new furniture for the front room of Acacia Cottage—furniture which was badly needed. But Josiah could never bring himself to the point of putting down the twelve pounds or fifteen pounds in cash. It seemed such a waste, he said. Besides, the old furniture did just as well. For years Mrs. Grub could not move him. She actually called and saw Mr. Licherpole, the Jew furniture-dealer at Harton, and asked him to drop in on Josiah and try the effect of his persuasion. But although Mr. Licherpole went over that afternoon and talked to Josiah in the garden for nearly an hour, there was no result. Josiah was adamant.

But at last Mrs. Grub found a lever. She told Josiah she thought she could make fifty pounds in the summer by letting apartments if some new furniture were procured for the front room. It was, she said, quite impossible to think of letting with the shabby old furniture they had at present. Josiah chewed the matter over for days.

"I don't like taking money out of the bank for this," he said. But presently his financial mind saw the way out.

"If you can pay for this furniture by the profits of letting," he remarked, "all well and good. If we can have this furniture on the hire system and pay for it by instalments it wouldn't seem so hard."

That was how it came about that Mr. Licherpole made another visit to North Hyben and went out to the meadow at the back of Acacia Cottage and found Josiah building a new pig-sty.

Mr. Licherpole pleaded eloquently, but Josiah still had his doubts, both financial and moral.

"The system is pure, straightforward business," said Mr. Licherpole. "I wouldn't press it on you if it wasn't. Now look here, I'll knock off the fifty shillings and call it twenty pounds. There!"

Josiah leaned against the garden fence, and, pipe in mouth, turned things over in his mind.

"Well," said he at length, "if I can rely on you that this deal is all fair and above-board, I'm with you."

"There can be no manner of doubt," said Mr. Licherpole. He rapidly filled in some particulars on a printed form, and then pointed to the space left for Josiah to sign his name.

"That is the contract," he said; "a mere routine matter. Put your name here and pay me a sovereign deposit and the job is done."

"You can have the sovereign," said Josiah, fishing the coin up from the depths of his trousers pocket, "but you've flummoxed me about the signing. Planing up a piece of deal this morning I knocked my hand, and it's that stiff I can't do anything with it."

"I'll guide your hand," said the kindly Mr. Licherpole; and he did, the combined operation resulting in a signature that differed from Josiah's ordinary writing as light from darkness.

"I should like to have these things as soon as possible," said Josiah. "My principle is that when a bargain's begun, finish it off as soon as possible. That's business, you know."

"You're right," said Mr. Licherpole, "the sooner business is completed the better. What about to-morrow?"

"To-morrow," said Josiah, "I shall be busy all day at South Hyben, collecting some rents of mine."

"Well then, the next day, Friday?"

"No," said Josiah thoughtfully, "that's putting it off, and I never like to put a thing off. What about to-day?"

"To-day is Wednesday, and the shops at Harton close early. We're among them. We put up the shutters at two o'clock this afternoon."

"Dear, dear," said Josiah, "this afternoon is the only time I've got really free."

"I don't quite see what we can do. All my assistants clear off punctually at two."

"Do you live on the premises?"

"Yes, but I couldn't load the things up and bring them over here to Hyben myself."

"Well, I should like to have them this afternoon; and I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll put the mare into my light, covered van, and I'll drive over to Harton myself and get the things if you'll give me a hand in loading up."

"I'll do that with pleasure," said Mr. Licherpole.

And so it was arranged that Josiah should be at Mr. Licherpole's shop in Harton at five o'clock, and that Mr. Licherpole should help him to load the furniture into the van.

Mr. Licherpole had a grin of satisfaction about the corners of his mouth as he made his way back to Harton. The business done was of a highly satisfactory nature; in addition to which Josiah had kindly saved Mr. Licherpole the trouble and expense of sending the furniture four miles to North Hyben. Truly it was a good morning's work. When he got back to the shop at Harton he called for the chief assistant.

"I have screwed an order for some furniture out of that parsimonious old hypocrite, Josiah Grub," he said, "and I have got his sovereign deposit, so he can't escape. I hope he'll like his twenty-pound suite," and he winked. The chief assistant winked back.

When Josiah on arrival home that evening had cut off the wrappings, and shown the shiny walnut in all its brand-new glory to Mrs. Grub, her delight was unbounded, and she showered compliments on its smart appearance and its utility. When Josiah had carefully examined the furniture, he was not nearly so pleased as his wife. Josiah had been in the building trade from boyhood, and he knew something about woodwork. He was silent and meditative during tea. When he had finished he smoked one pipe without a word, and knocked the ashes out on the grate.

"Well," said he, "he's done us."

"Done us!" cried Mrs. Grub indignantly. "How?"

"I've had a look over that furniture what we're going to pay twenty pounds for, and I've come to the conclusion its worth in cash is two pounds fifteen."

After this Josiah put his pipe in his mouth, and sat down to a quiet examination of the terms of the contract, a copy of which had been given to him by Mr. Licherpole.

"A sovereign a month," he read, "and failing any one payment the goods at once to become the property of the Harton Furnishing Company, who are at liberty to remove same immediately."

"Twenty pounds for goods worth two fifteen," said Josiah to himself. "This comes from going against principle."

Five weeks went by, and then Josiah received the following letter—

DEAR SIR,—The time has passed for the first payment in respect of the purchase money of the suite sold to you on January 9th, and we have been expecting to hear from you daily. You are, no doubt, aware that you have legally forfeited your deposit, and that we are entitled to fetch the furniture away without further delay; but we are sure your nonpayment is due to an oversight, and that you will at once forward cash on receipt of this reminder.—Yours obediently,

THE HARTON FURNISHING CO. J. L.

Josiah sat down and wrote the following reply—

GENTLEMEN,—I am to-day in receipt of a letter from you making reference to a purchase of furniture, which I do not understand. I know nothing about any furniture, and suppose your communication is meant for someone else. No doubt the sending of the letter to me is pure accident. Still, I think your correspondence ought to be conducted with a little more care, since the letter might have caused considerable annoyance had I not opened it personally.

Trusting no further mistake of this kind will occur, I am, yours faithfully,

JOSIAH GRUB.

Josiah posted the letter, and it was delivered at the address of the Harton Furnishing Company at six o'clock in the evening. At seven o'clock, a covered furniture-van containing Mr. Licherpole and two of his men was proceeding towards the residence of Josiah. The vehicle stopped in front of the house, and the men, with Mr. Licherpole, jumped down and the latter knocked at the door. Josiah opened it.

"Hullo!" said he. "Come to apologise about the mistake you made?"

Mr. Licherpole gave a meaning look at the imperturbable Josiah, and put his foot inside the passage. "I have come to take back the furniture you have had from us," he said.

"What the devil are you talking about?" said the astonished Josiah.

"No nonsense, Mr. Grub. You've got twenty pounds' worth of our furniture."

"You impudent rascal! For two pins, I'd twist your Jewish nose. Do you think I'd have anything to do with your money-lending tricks—I, Josiah Grub? Do you think any of my hard-earned money would be wasted on such as you? But come inside and see for yourself. Perhaps this is yours," said he, pointing to a chest of drawers, a century old, that had come down from his grandfather.

"Will you kindly let us see the other rooms?" said Mr. Licherpole.

"It's a piece of deuced cheek," said Josiah sourly, "but come on: you shan't have any excuse, come on," and he led the manager and his men through every room in the place. He even took them into the outhouses and workshops, but though they searched every available hole and corner, the missing furniture was not discovered.

"Perhaps," said Josiah, "you've got the contract which I am supposed to have signed. Perhaps you'll show me the men who delivered the furniture, or who even packed it in the van. Perhaps you'll prove I ever had it. Come now, where's this bogus contract with, I suppose, a bogus signature. Oh, I've heard of you before."

Mr. Licherpole remembered Josiah's halting signature, so different from his ordinary one, and his sense of impotence nearly overcame him.

"You—you—villain!" he gasped.

"Go on, go on," said Josiah pleasantly. "A few more words like that and you'll find yourself in court for slander as well as illegal trespass. Oh, yes, you may look, but you can't forcibly enter another man's house with impunity. If I don't get substantial damages out of you for this my name's not what it is. Going? Well, good-bye. You'll hear from my solicitor in the course of a day or two."

Mr. Licherpole's assistants preserved a discreet silence on the way home. The office-boy, who happened to ask a question of Mr. Licherpole, as that gentleman entered the shop, was discharged without notice.

Nearly a week later Josiah received the following letter from the Secretary of Ebenezer Chapel—

DEAR MR. GRUB,—I am desired to convey to you the terms of a special resolution passed by the deacons of the Chapel on Friday. It was unanimously decided to offer you a cordial vote of thanks for the use of the comfortable and handsome suite of furniture you put at our service for our annual conversazione and series of meetings. We found the chairs and the couch extremely useful during the various sittings.

Yours very truly,

GEORGE CLARKE, Hon. Sec.

"That's very civil," said Josiah. "These people know how to appreciate a favour. I shall go out of my way to do them a good turn again if I get the chance. Besides, they're an earnest, conscientious lot, and they're the kind of people I like to help. There is nothing like sticking to principle."

THE END.

THE KING'S ENCOURAGEMENT OF THRIFT: HIS MAJESTY AND THE HEARTS OF OAK SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY A FORESTIER.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, JUNE 2, 1906. — 795

THE KING INAUGURATING THE NEW BUILDING OF THE HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY IN EUSTON ROAD: THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The new buildings of the Hearts of Oak Benefit Society were opened by the King on May 26. His Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, drove from Buckingham Palace in a state postilion-landau drawn by four bay horses. At the new buildings their Majesties were received by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Home Secretary, and the President of the

Society, Mr. J. L. Brown, who read an address of welcome. In his reply the King commended the work of the Society in promoting a spirit of independence and self-help. His Majesty then opened the doors of the new building with a specially designed key, which he was asked to keep in memory of the occasion. The chief officials had the honour of presentation.

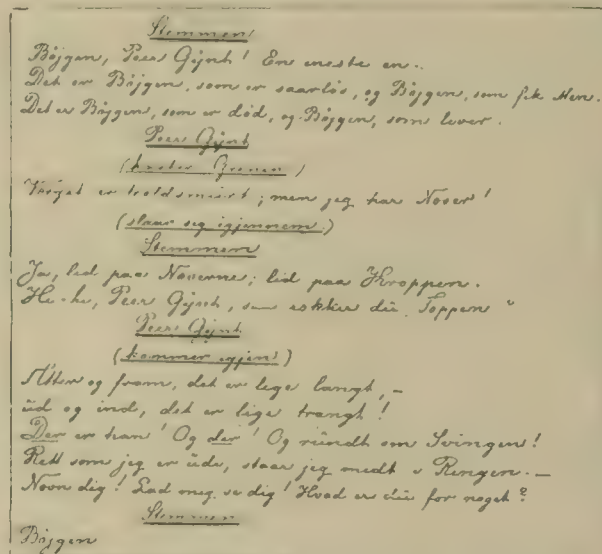
FROM THE LIBRARY.

THE Lotos-Eaters have not yet entirely disappeared. Bart Kennedy found them in a little nook in Maryland, adding a new chapter to our knowledge in "A Tramp Camp" (Cassell and Co.). Who would not be one of these? You smoke round fires exchanging many-coloured lies, you sleep in the open, you eat peaches in your neighbour's orchard, you drive in his succulent pigs by night, you bowl over his chickens with well-aimed stones. Luxurious existence, though it, alas! must end in a visit from well armed policemen who "give you the griffin." After that you tramp indeed, begging your bread from farmhouses along the road, occasionally stooping to a little labour, perhaps even rising to be "props" in a company of vagabond actors. The tramp is the true anarchist, taking labour as the mark of slavery, not manhood. "Whatever I was born for," says the author, in what seems to be an autobiography, "I was certainly not born for the benefit of taskmasters." With twenty dollars in his pocket he is rich, till he is poor again and bitterly turns back to work. The work takes him up and down America, turning him into an oyster-pirate, a circus-tent shifter, a miner, a stone-fisher—and always at heart a tramp. As a human document, this book of Mr. Kennedy's is priceless. In artistry the author has much to learn of Maxim Gorki, that other tramp, and anarchist, and most rare philosopher.

There is another Yorkshire known to Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe than the wild country where highwaymen rage furiously together, and embattled families fight their hereditary duels to the death, and so remote is it from the echoes of this strife that he has very properly styled it Arcady. "A Benedick in Arcady" (Murray), which follows "A Bachelor in Arcady," smells of hay and "good English scents," and the Benedick and his Cathy stroll lover-like through its pages, harassed only by a tyrannical housekeeper, who has refused to be discarded with the young man's bachelor properties, and has to be bribed by the offer of a model dairy before she relinquishes her command. The Benedick reflects upon superstitions, and village shops, and dogs—especially dogs, which have their proper value in Arcady. It is a pretty idyll, and a sounding counterblast to morbid outcries at the gloom of a less happy world. Our only quarrel is with a prevailing mannerism, as artless-simple as Mr. Crockett's, and on the way to become as irritating. One is reminded of Burns and his affectation of childish speech in company, the "bonny, bonny!" that lost him a feminine hero-worshipper. Arcady, no doubt, suits it better than other climates, but we hope Mr. Sutcliffe will not indulge it freely even there.

We have found "Parson Brand and other Voyagers' Tales" (Grant Richards) a very bracing book. Lest that curious section of the public that will not read collections of short stories should refuse to touch it, and so overlook something worth reading, it must be explained that "Parson Brand," occupying half the volume, is a good substantial narrative, and no kickshaw. It is a voyager's tale indeed; grisly, creepy, fantastic, and still matter-of-fact, a piece of work executed broadly, by a hand not preoccupied with finicking details. Mr. Cope Cornford's plough trundles over fields left fallow by recent novelists, and he has even discovered an original plot, and treated it on unhackneyed lines, for which remarkable enterprise he deserves the fullest recognition. He has a pretty taste in slave-ships, and he can reconstruct

literary fold. For example, here is Mr. Herbert McIlwaine, a rising writer, who has entangled his story of "Anthony Britten" (Constable) in so much verbiage that one traces it with difficulty. He must be wilfully perverse, because the first chapter is direct enough. Anthony arrives upon the morning doorstep of his home in London as the prodigal son from the Antipodes, and receives the welcome rags should expect in a respectable household. This promises well; but it is followed by the introduction of so many superfluous characters and moralisings and intricacies that at last the motive of the book, which is the prodigal's despair at the misery of pauper London—a misery his life among the husks enables him to appreciate—bids fair to be smothered



FACSIMILE OF PART OF THE MS. OF "PEER GYNT." IBSEN'S GREATEST DRAMATIC POEM.

altogether. He goes to live among the poor; and how and when he emerges, the reader, if he can see his way through a nebulous narrative, may discover for himself. We must own to losing patience with the author for the irrelevancy that he has permitted to obscure a talent of no mean order.

Given an ex-convict, a lonely house in Essex built over a subterranean palace, a heap of dynamite, and a motor-car which does its ninety miles an hour with scarce a sound, and what can you not imagine? The title itself is significant. It is "The Black Motor-Car" (E. Grant Richards), and in the very frontispiece an axe is whirled at the villain's head. The publisher has made only one mistake. Such books should be printed in blood on paper made from dead men's shrouds. Mr. J. Harris Burland is the author, a gentleman whose supply of adjectives in the first chapter is only equalled by the crimes he afterwards depicts. And yet this is a highly moral tale. The villain finds that his son (the hero) has resisted all hereditary tendency to vice, and rewards such virtue with the hand of the titled heroine whom he has kidnapped. What is more, he dies in the last line. Not, however, before the last ride. "He was but a small patch on the grass, to the eye of his God no more than a wolf advancing on his prey; but to himself the stern shadow of impending doom, resistless, glorious in his purpose, inevitable." The "doom" accounted for two detectives, a bicyclist, a labourer, two more policemen, and a dog-cart—not to mention two other deaths, from one of which the villain's steering-wheel was wet with gore!

Which of the English novelists best represents the nineteenth century? Mr. Walter Frewen Lord in his "The Mirror of the Century" (Lane) picks out for examination fourteen, but says tantalisingly in his "Dedicatory Letter" to a Countess of American birth that his work is designed "as a guide to the thoughts of twelve great artists." Evidently, therefore, he has a poor opinion of two of his team. He does not include Mr. George Meredith or Mr. Thomas Hardy or any living writer, except Mr. W. E. Norris, whose work he catalogues with a loving attention which may possibly surprise that agreeable writer. The three giants are here, of course, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot. The essay on Thackeray will strike many readers as deliberately perverse. Having laid down the rule (à propos of the Brontës) that the novel is not to be taken too seriously, Mr. Lord assails Thackeray for giving an unworthy and false representation of clergymen, soldiers, Indian civilians, Irishmen, peers, merchants, and diplomatists. He deduces the unexpected verdict that Thackeray is "the Apostle of Mediocrity." Yet surely to ignore all sides of Thackeray except the cynical is gravely to misstate his position. We hold Mr. Lord's strictures to be, as regards some of these classes, well founded, and can, with the clearer conscience, protest against the general verdict. But the great attractiveness of the book (and few such interesting essays in criticism have been published for years) is that one would like to have a long argument with Mr. Lord about every chapter. On Lytton, Charles and Henry Kingsley, and Charles Reade "a" says what a' ought to 'ave said," and is a little obvious; but his chapter on Jane Austen (whose attitude towards the Navy he misrepresents) will excite indignation in many breasts. As for the three Brontë sisters, one reviewer at least will agree with Mr. Lord's harsh verdict on Charlotte, but spend the rest of his life wondering how any writer in his senses could say that "one yawns over 'Wuthering Heights.'" The essays on Lord Beaconsfield and Anthony Trollope are most interesting, because critically appreciative. But how did Mr. Lord come to omit Thomas Love Peacock, a writer far more appropriate

to his purpose than some on whom he has bestowed disproportionate care:

Mr. John Masefield has made good use of his researches in Hakluyt, and Dampier's Voyages, and other records of the sea adventurers and buccaneers, and he has also fitted his old story retold with a most alluring title—to wit, "On the Spanish Main" (Methuen), which conjures up a host of brisk and bloody imaginings. They cannot surpass the facts as soberly related here. The voyages of Francis Drake lead the way, beginning with a certain luckless one, when, a lad of twenty-two commanding a vessel of fifty tons, he sailed on a trading expedition with John Hawkins, and received such a drubbing from the Spaniards that he remained their implacable enemy for the rest of his life. His audacity was never more conspicuous than on his arrival at Cartagena after the capture of Nombre de Dios, with intent to lie in the harbour "notwithstanding the Spaniards grieved greatly at our abode there." The Governor sent three vessels, crammed with musketeers and Indians with poisoned arrows, to expel the uninvited guest. Drake invited them to attack, punished them cruelly when they responded, and abode in Cartagena harbour for six days, only sailing when victuals grew scant and the sport wearied him. His raids and reprisals had a chivalrous spice about them—he might be a pirate, but he had his standard of honour as a Christian gentleman—that was lacking in his seventeenth-century imitators. Morgan's massacres in 1668-71 tardily avenged the unhappy Indians of Hayti, who, found by Columbus to be a "faint-hearted people, hating all manner of labour," were taught to work to such good purpose that not a twentieth part of them survived a couple of decades later. Even the Spanish record of barbarity was equalled at Panama and Porto Bello, where the townsfolk were racked, roasted, and cut to pieces wholesale. And Morgan lived to become Governor of Jamaica! Hatred of the Inquisition, of "the devildoms of Spain," the primary justification of piratical warfare against the Spanish colonists, sank deep, and died hard indeed in England.

"French Pottery and Porcelain," by Henri Frantz, published by George Newnes, Ltd., is a pretty work as far as the illustrations are concerned, but in other respects by no means one of the best of Newnes' "Library of the Applied Arts." One hardly knows to whom it is addressed: to the collector it must seem too general and elementary. The amount of letterpress would be very small if devoted exclusively to either pottery or porcelain: to attempt to make it embrace both is rash. The simple amateur, though no doubt interested by its anecdotal pages, may ask in vain what is the distinction between pottery and porcelain, and what is the historical relation to one another of these branches of the plastic art. He even may wonder, after reading the book, as to the sense in which the author uses the term "faience": in other words, the author assumes too much knowledge on the part of the amateur and too little in the case of the collector. Still, it is charmingly got up, the subjects are interesting; the old story of Palissy and his struggles will bear repetition, and, aided by the illustrations, people can form some idea as to the differences between the famous French manufactories. The work includes a list of pieces sold since 1882, which can hardly be called exhaustive, and reproductions of some of the best-known marks. To the casual reader the most interesting chapters are the earliest, which include a dissertation, on, though no illustration of, the rare and costly Faience de Henri II., which is classified by the author as "Faience d'Oiron." It is rather curious, however, that



A DRAWING BY THE LATE HENRIK IBSEN FOR THE COSTUME OF ONE OF HIS CHARACTERS.

a seventeenth-century buccaneer, appallingly lifelike, in a few, swift, masterful touches. He exhibits himself, in fact, as so whole-hearted an artist that it is quite likely the present book will escape success. He has been Quixotic enough to give away in it, as a make-weight, a brand-new tale, all complete, and unhampered by a superfluous sentence, in two thousand words—to wit, "The Heretic." This is magnificent, but it does not mean cheap popularity.

The heresy that a clever young man need be neither lucid nor terse continues to pervert the lambs of the



SKIEN, IBSEN'S BIRTHPLACE.

The dramatist was born in the house on the right nearest the church.

no reference is made to the fact that, according to some authorities, it should be called "Faience de St. Porchaire." It may be noted, on glancing at the list of pieces sold, that the author, as it were accidentally, refers to the ware as being 'St. Porchaire in speaking of the Spitzer sale. By the bye, in Chaffer's indispensable work a mark is given as occurring on a plateau now at South Kensington, but no reference is made to this by Mr. Frantz. After all, the present book is prettier than Chaffer's, even as edited by Lichfield; and from a work of this class the student will at least get enough information to whet his appetite.

THE SPACIOUS TIMES OF GREAT ELIZABETH REVIVED.

DRAWN BY W. RUSSELL FLINT.



OLD CHEAPSIDE IN LINCOLN'S INN: THE ELIZABETHAN FAIR AND FÊTE IN AID OF THE KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

One of the most picturesque events of the season has been the fête reproducing Elizabethan life and manners at Lincoln's Inn, in aid of King's College Hospital. Society and the Stage sent distinguished helpers, and in the grounds of the famous Inn of Court, Elizabethan times and manners were revived in the persons of the best-known people of to-day.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S.

BY ANDREW LANG.

A LADY of quality once informed me, on a post-card, that I am commonly thought the most slipshod of living writers, but that the offence is pardonable, for reasons assigned. My literary conscience being like a sea at rest, I was unmoved by this candid rebuke. Now, however, I am afraid to set pen to paper. Two censors, bearing the initials H. W. F. and F. G. F., natives, I suspect, of Guernsey, have produced a book called "The King's English," in which they chastise slovenly authors and journalists, living and dead.

From most of the faults denounced I am exempt. I do not use words like "racial" or "antagonize": I give "mutual" a wide berth, for it is generally employed in senses to which metaphysicians raise objections. Mr. Meredith "is indefensible" when he makes a lover and his lass exchange "rosy whispers" (an ill phrase), about "their mutual passion for Spanish chocolate." They had, perhaps, "a mutual passion" for each other: they had "a common passion" for chocolate. Lord Beaconsfield went astray in his use of "mutual"; so did Dickens, whose grammar was usually better than that of Thackeray. At least, when Thackeray *did* grammatically sin, he took Luther's advice, *pecca fortiter*, "sin boldly." So did Froude. These masters of style have left some puzzling sentences. They seem to have changed their construction in the middle of a sentence, and neglected the reading of their proof-sheets.

Where I am conscious of guilt, but impenitent, is in the matter of "allusions." Our authors say, "A writer who abounds in literary allusions necessarily appeals to a small audience, to those acquainted with the same set of books as himself; they like his allusions, others dislike them." The others may go hang! But it is surely possible to "make allusions explain themselves," which our censors think pardonable. Mr. Kipling alludes to Rosamond and the purple jar, and our censors think this display of erudition bad manners. But Mr. Kipling took for granted that every one of his readers knew all about Rosamond. One might as well think it necessary to explain an allusion to the Ten Commandments as an allusion to Rosamond and the purple jar. Lately I was rebuked for making classical allusions in a book in which I only remember making one. The reader was told where to look for the matter alluded to, the only passage where Homer tells a "problem story." It is not a story that a modest writer is eager to give in a brief summary. There is one living writer who, having taken all literature for his province, makes unexplained allusions that sometimes baffle me—

He only does it to annoy
Because he knows it teases.

Living in an age more literary than our own, Scott made many literary allusions which would puzzle most moderns. Dickens was absolutely free from this fault. Who was "The Merchant Abuda," and what had he to do with a hag? The allusion, a pet of Sir Walter, is clearly to some Oriental tale; but it is one of which I am disgracefully ignorant. Who did not treat whom "with the decencies of a mistress"? who makes the statement? and who asked "What decencies are these?"

Incorrect allusions to Dickens are instantly detected. I once said "Mr. Pecksniff" when I should have said "Chuffy," and correspondents flew at me. Miss — writes of "the apples of Hesperides" as if Hesperides were a man, like Hyperides, and is scolded; but the article, "the" Hesperides, may have been dropped in the printing. The *Spectator* speaks of a married man as a "Benedict"; but this may be a misprint for "Benedick." Long ago I quoted in a newspaper, "Just for a handful of silver he left us." "Handful" was printed "handle," and when I remonstrated with the editor who passed the blunder he said, "You quoted Browning, so I thought it *must* be nonsense, and let it stand." Yet he was a Radical.

Stale quotations are irritating to elegant minds, but authors like them and the public is accustomed to them. "The curate's egg"—I always like that egg, also the curate's "still dead," which it is pleasant to find in a grave author of 1714-1720. Out of twenty-seven stale quotations cited I feel guilty of one, "the man in the street"; but he is a character "in being." What can you call him but "the man in the street"?

F'appelle un chat un chat—anyone can finish that venerable quotation. May we say, "Ram, my friend," with what followings? Yet how few of us have read "The Ram"?

"*Sic*" should never be used "except when a reader might really suspect that there was a misprint or garbling." I do not know what to suspect when one writer, quoting another, gives us "he felt (*sic*) that immortality was a figment." Probably he who quoted meant that, in questions of metaphysics, "they are dangerous guides, the feelings." I want the original source of a quotation, "the common people of the skies," meaning the multitude of stars. You will shout, "Sir Henry Wotton!" but the phrase also occurs in Crashaw. Probably Crashaw unconsciously borrowed it from Sir Henry, who must have used the phrase when the Queen of Hearts was young and fair, before Crashaw's time.

Is "than whom" grammar? Mr. John Morley, Emerson, J. R. Green, Mr. A. J. Balfour (a favourite offender), H. Sweet, the *Spectator*, and others come to woe over "neither"—"or." Mr. Balfour substitutes "still less" for "or," and the *Spectator* deals in "scarcely was the drain finished than the children sickened with diphtheria." Do we "sicken with" or "sicken of"? The brain reels in presence of such problems. Here is Mr. Balfour again: "I confess myself altogether unable to formulate such a principle, much less to prove it." "*Much more*" is meant. Why do our censors talk of "*recherché* epithets"?

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

F. W. ATCHINSON (Crowthorne).—We are sorry we have not kept the address of the correspondent in question.

R. ARTHUR (Southend).—In the position you quote there is a trap if White play Kt takes Q, which, though apparently winning, actually loses. The quiet move of B to B 4th forces a win.

W. BARNES (Clapham).—You have made a good try, and though not successful on this occasion, will no doubt succeed sooner or later.

F. MOORE (Clifton).—Your favourable opinion will be communicated to the composer.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3231 and 3232 received from Girindra Chandra Mukherji (Muktagacha, India); of No. 3235 from E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge); of No. 3236 from Rev. A. Mays (Bedford). Frank W. Atchinson (Crowthorne), and E. G. Rodway (Trowbridge); of No. 3237 from C. E. Perugini, Edith Corser (Reigate), Hereward, S. J. England (South Woodford), R. Percy Stephenson (Dulwich Park), Rev. A. Mays (Bedford), A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Sorrento, and Captain J. A. Challiee (Great Yarmouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3238 received from Rev. P. Lewis (Ramsgate), J. Hanson (Manchester), H. S. Brandreth (Weybridge), Albert Wolff (Putney), and F. Moore (Clifton).

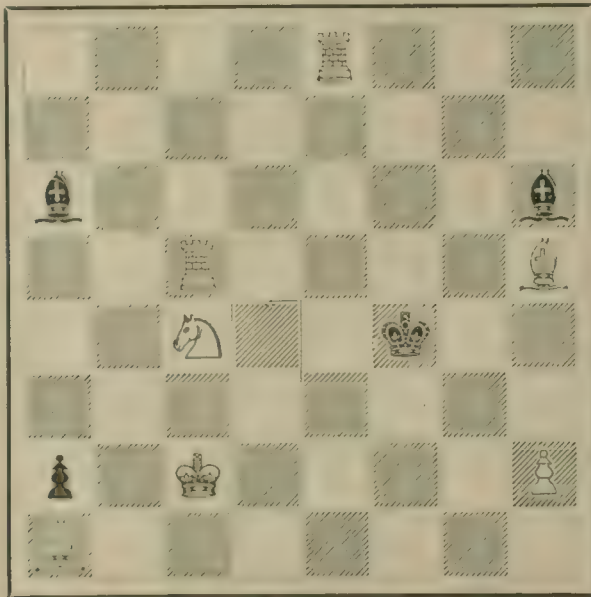
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3237.—By H. J. M.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Kt 3rd K to B 5th
2. Q to R sq K moves
3. Q or B Mates.

If Black play 1. K to K 3rd, 2. Q to K 8th (ch), and if 1. K to Q 5th, then 2. Q to K 4th (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3240.—By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

Game played at the County Club, Newport, between MESSRS. F. N. BRAUND and C. T. CLARK.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. P to K B 3rd	B to B 4th (ch)
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	15. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt
3. B to Kt 5th	P to B 3rd	16. B to Kt 5th	Resigns
4. Castles	P to Q 3rd		
5. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd		
6. Kt to B 3rd	B to K 2nd		
7. R to K sq	Castles		
8. B takes Kt	B takes B		
9. P takes P	P takes P		
10. Q takes Q	Q R takes Q		
11. Kt takes P	B takes P		
12. Kt takes B	Kt takes Kt		
13. Kt to Q 3rd	P to K B 4th		

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in Championship Tournament of the Newark Chess Club between MESSRS. J. C. KELLY and E. CARNICHAEL.

(Evans Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	11. Kt to B 3rd	Castles
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	12. B to Kt 2nd	P to Q 3rd
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th		
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P		
5. P to B 3rd	B to K 4th		
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
7. Castles	P takes P		
8. Q to Kt 3rd	P to B 3rd		
9. P to K 5th	Q to Kt 3rd		
10. Kt takes P	B takes Kt		
11. Q takes B	K Kt to K 2nd		
12. Kt to Kt 5th	Kt to Q sq		
13. P to K B 4th			

This variation of the Evans is one entirely in favour of White, who has now a good game either by the text move or the usual one of K to K sq.

The *Press World* announces a problem competition for direct mates in two and three moves. They must be original and unpublished compositions, but an author may send in as many as he chooses, subject to these conditions. The judges are Professor Berger, Mr. G. E. Carpenter, and Mr. Max J. Meyer, probably as strong a trio as could possibly be found to officiate. All communications are to be addressed to Chess Editor, *Press World*, Upper Montagu Street, Russell Square, London, W.C. The latest dates for receiving problems are: from Europe, Aug. 31, 1906; from elsewhere, Oct. 31, 1906.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE GOLDEN REAPING.

AND now to-day we come to the season of the golden reaping. From seed-time to summer-time and to the ripening of the seed, which means that it will aid in forming the fruit, represents so natural a sequence of events that by tacit consent when we start with the seed we think of the end to which the development of the seed moves onwards. We saw that everything connected with the flower had as its aim and end the favouring, not merely of seed-production, but the encouragement of cross fertilisation as the means of securing more seeds and a healthier progeny.

Naturally, you can understand that where the course of cultivation under man has had the effect of increasing what to man is the eatable, and therefore desirable part of the fruit, we may find the seeds to suffer from misdirection, as it were, of the vital energy of the plant. Indeed, in some cases of extreme cultivation, we may actually light upon seedless fruits which, equally with double flowers, are useless for the propagation of the race. Left to herself, Nature will mature the fruit, having always an eye to securing that the seeds shall meet the fate for which they are intended. Nor is this general principle that alone represented in the case of the evolution of the fruit. Beyond the mere fitting out of the seeds for the work of replenishing the earth, Nature has to reckon with her environment. Pollen can easily be gathered from the flower by insects, or brushed off and carried to distant parts by the wind. Cross-fertilisation, as we have seen, is in this way secured. But suppose the case of seeds buried deep in substance, as in the apple, orange, plum, nut, and the like, how does Nature secure that they shall be duly liberated and placed on the high road that leads to their germination?

Here, again, external agencies are enlisted in this work of the plant world. In the case of many plants the seeds of which are not contained within dense and fleshy fruits, but which are more or less exposed on the flower stalk, the wind acts as the great distributor. The case of dandelion down, wafted on the wings of the wind, is one in point. The "down," which forms a kind of parachute to each little carpel of the pistil (for what we call the "seed" is that much but something more), is represented by the calyx of the florets or individual flowers, a hundred or two of which make up what we call the dandelion "head." Little wonder dandelions grow apace, for every breeze will waft the seeds, as often as not, to ground in which they will ultimately sprout and grow. Of the nettles, we may express the same opinion, as of hundreds of other plants, whose seeds topple down, or fall by the decay of the pistil, and directly or indirectly gain access to the environment suited for them. A naked seed, if so I may style one which is not embedded deep in the fleshy pulp of a fruit or encased in a hard-shelled nut, has little trouble in finding its billet when its due season of parting with the parent plant arrives.

With the fleshy and other fruits the case is different, but here again Nature circumvents difficulties by her habit of enlisting agencies external to the plant world, by offering them the old inducement of a free breakfast-table. This time it is largely the birds she calls upon to aid in the dissemination of the seeds. The art of the gardener is directed to prevent the birds from following out Nature's tactics, and, of course, their own desires. He does not wish his plums damaged, his peaches pecked at, and his cherries destroyed. But none the less does Nature secure that the fruits will be eaten here and there by the birds, and that the seeds will be scattered over wide tracts of the face of the earth as the result of the ingestion of the succulent morsels.

So, too, you see attractive colouring in fruits as you see them in flowers, by way of leading the birds to their lawful meals. The gleam of the holly-berries against the dark green of the leaves is not without its purpose in the great scheme of securing seed-distribution. Things evidently work together very fairly between the plant and the animal in respect of pollen-carriage and seed-conveyance. There is no perfect harmony, because the whole relationship is the result of that work of evolution which makes its way ahead through many failures, learning lessons of success from the mistakes which have not tended to the survival of the fittest. The wonder of it all is, not that there is less co-operation in nature between the animal and plant worlds, but that this principle should have developed as wonderfully as we see it illustrated around us to-day.

Now, concerning fruits in themselves. Popularly, I suppose, we call anything a "fruit" which we can eat. Scientifically, the nutritive idea holds no place at all; for the fruit is and can be one thing only—namely, the ripe pistil. We may find that we eat many things which, however pleasant to the taste, are rather accessories to the true fruits, than fruits in themselves. Take the case of the strawberry, beloved of Dr. Boteler. What we pay the fruiterer for is the enlarged ends of flower-stalks, become red and juicy and succulent. The so-called "seeds" which are imbedded in the pulp, are in reality carpels. Each is part of the pistil, and each contains a little seed in its interior. Take a fig again. Here the eatable part of the fig is the wall of a hollowed end of the flower-stalk, which actually contains the flowers in its interior.

The bulk of an apple or an orange consists of certain layers of the pistil enormously developed, along with (in the case of the apple) elements belonging to the calyx of the flower. In all such fruits, including the berries and other stone-fruits, we see in the pulp the free meal provided for the delectation of the birds, and possibly of some insects which may cause decay of the fruit, and thus liberate the seeds. After all, we may come to the conclusion that, as the lord of creation, man possesses a very slight interest in Nature's seed-disseminating experiments. He enjoys the fruits of the earth in their due season, and there his part practically ends.

ANDREW WILSON.

A QUEEN'S TROUSSEAU: PRINCESS ENA'S WONDERFUL DRESSES.



1. White Crêpe-de-soie Appliqué, with alternating Diamond-shaped Motifs of Painted Muslin and Lace; Deep Pink Belt.
2. Tea Gown of Pale-Pink Ninon, Real Cluny Lace.
3. Dress in Soft Cerise and White Foulard.
4. Gown of Bleu-de-ciel Crêpe-de-Chine.
5. Evening Dress of Ivory-tinted Fancy Net, trimmed with Painted Lace.

6. Amethyst Mauve Crêpe-de-Chine Gown, Small and Empire Bolero, Richly Embroidered.
7. Soft Black-and-white Foulard, Pink-lined Check Showered White Spots, Lace Collar.
8. Gown of Blue Crêpe-de-Chine, with Fine, Hand-made Tucks on Silk Fish-Net.
9. Exquisite Ivory-White Chiffon Velvet Cloak, trimmed with Lace and Miniver.

10. Coat in Pale-Blue Cloth, stitched, strapped, and trimmed with Chinchilla.
11. Garden-Party Gown, Brussels Lace over Accordion-pleated Chiffon.
12. A Smart Walking Costume in White Cloth.
13. Gown of Black Chiffon Velvet with Embroideries of Fine Jet and Silk.
14. Evening Gown in the palest Pink Ninon, with Priceless Point-de-Gaze and Raised Painted Pink Roses.

The dresses are by Madame Lambert of Hanover Square; Mrs. Batley of St. George's Road, Eccleston Square; Nicoll, Regent Street; and Mrs. Andrews, George Street, Portman Square.

PRINCESS ENA'S ADOPTED COUNTRY: PICTURESQUE SPAIN.

SKETCHES BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST NOW IN MADRID.



THROUGH SPAIN TO MADRID: OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S IMPRESSIONS.

These picturesque notes of Spain were made by our Special Artist on his way to the Spanish capital to record the great celebrations of the present week. Next week we hope to publish his pictures of the wedding itself, and of the series of festivities with which it is attended.

THE ROYAL SPANISH BRIDE'S CHILDHOOD AND RELATIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HUGHES AND MULLINS, HILLS AND SAUNDERS, WALERY, P.P.A. CENTRAL PICTURE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MARY STEEN.



Princess Ena of Battenberg was brought up at the knee of Queen Victoria. The Battenberg children were constantly with our late illustrious Sovereign, who was devoted to the family of her youngest daughter. At Osborne, Windsor, and Balmoral Princess Ena spent a great part of her childhood. She was born at the Queen's Highland home, and is the only royal personage born in Scotland since the seventeenth century.

THE CHURCH CHOSEN FOR PRINCESS ENA'S MARRIAGE.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY CURTIS BROWN.

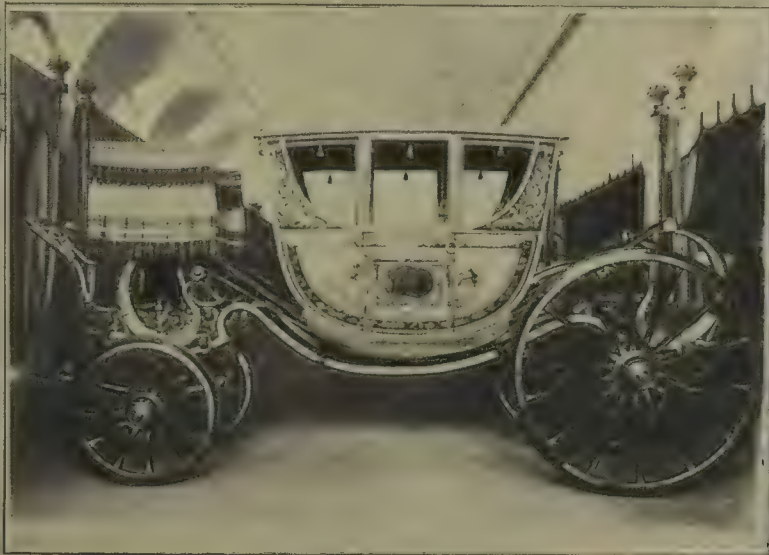


THE DESTINED SCENE OF THE MARRIAGE OF KING ALFONSO WITH PRINCESS ENA OF BATTENBERG:
THE CHURCH OF SAN GERONIMO, MADRID.

The wedding of Princess Ena with King Alfonso was fixed to take place in the Church of San Geronimo on Thursday, May 31, at eleven o'clock in the morning. The church was magnificently decorated for the occasion. The atrium was hung with tapestries and studded with flowers, trophies, and escutcheons. The flags of Spain and England lent colour to the stairway, which was covered with a carpet specially woven in the royal factory. The interior was lighted with thousands of incandescent lamps. The walls and pillars were hung with crimson velvet and damask, rich with gold, and bore ancient banners, standards, and trophies, witnesses of the glories of Spain. The high altar was a mass of flowers—orange-blossoms, tea-roses, and carnations.

SUPERB HISTORIC COACHES IN THE SPANISH WEDDING PROCESSION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL PRESS; ONE BY CHUSSEAU FLAVIENS.



1. CARRIAGE SET APART FOR THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES; THE GIFT OF NAPOLEON TO CHARLES IV.
2. COACH IN WHICH PRINCESS ENA WAS TO DRIVE TO THE WEDDING. MAHOGANY COACH OF FERDINAND VII.

3. COACH RESERVED FOR SEÑOR CANALEJAS, PRESIDENT OF THE CORTES.
4. COACH TO BE USED BY THE KING AND QUEEN OF SPAIN AT THE ROYAL BULL-FIGHT; THE GALA COACH OF ISABELLA II.

5. AN ORNATE STATE COACH.
6. ANOTHER MAGNIFICENT STATE COACH.
7. AN AMBASSADOR'S CARRIAGE.
8. COACH USED BY THE NEWLY WEDDED KING AND QUEEN.



KING ALFONSO'S BRIDE: THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF PRINCESS ENA.

PHOTOGRAPH BY J. S. STUART, RICHMOND.

Our portrait commemorates the Princess, who is now Queen of Spain, as she was just before she left this country to be the Consort of the young King Alfonso. Princess Ena was greatly beloved by this country, and there can be no doubt, from the affectionate reception the Spaniards gave the royal bride, that King Alfonso's consort will be one of the most popular Queens Spain has ever known.

THE CHURCH OF PRINCESS ENA'S WEDDING IN MADRID, AND OTHER SCENES OF CEREMONIAL.



THE SCENE OF THE WEDDING: THE CHURCH OF SAN GERONIMO
WITH THE NEW STAIRCASE BUILT FOR PRINCESS ENA.



THE CHURCH OF SAN GERONIMO BEFORE THE BUILDING
OF THE NEW STAIRCASE.



A CHURCH, WHERE SPANISH WOMEN (PROBABLY INCLUDING THE
QUEEN) PRAY FOR BENEFITS: EL CRISTO DEL PARDO.



WHERE KING ALFONSO MET HIS BRIDE: THE SPECIALLY ADAPTED
RAILWAY STATION OF EL PARDO.



PRINCESS ENA'S ROOMS IN THE PARDO PALACE, OCCUPIED
BY THE BRIDE UNTIL THE WEDDING.



RESERVED FOR ROYAL GUESTS THE HOTEL DE PARIS,
MADRID.

After her arrival in Madrid, Princess Ena, her mother, and Queen Maria Christina drove to the Palace of El Pardo, which was placed at the Princess's disposal until her wedding. As the bride alighted at the Palace she was received by the Arapiles regiment with military honours, while the band played the Spanish Royal March, followed by the English National Anthem. The populace went almost wild with delight on seeing their Queen to be.—(Photos Topical Press.)

POINTS OF INTEREST ON THE WEDDING PROCESSIONAL ROUTE, AND OTHER SCENES OF THE MADRID FESTIVITIES.



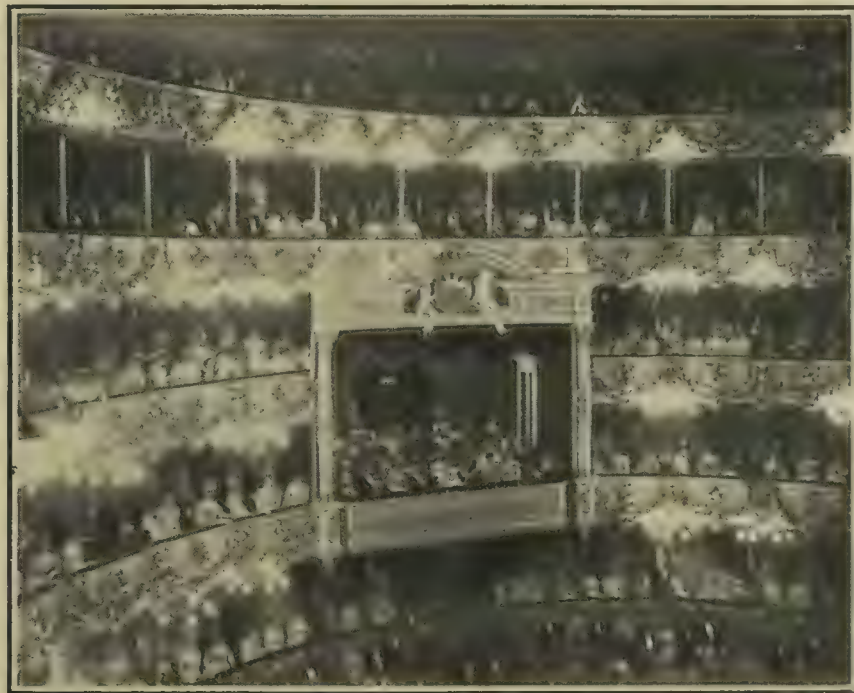
THE SCENE OF THE GREAT BULL-FIGHT BEFORE PRINCESS ENA:
THE PLAZA DE TOROS.



WHERE THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM MET ON THEIR WAY TO CHURCH:
THE PLAZA DE ORIENTE.



THE SCENE OF THE GALA PERFORMANCE: THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
MADRID.



THE ROYAL BOX AT THE MADRID OPERA
ON A GALA NIGHT.



WHERE PRINCESS ENA WAS TO CHANGE HER DRESS FOR THE WEDDING:
THE MINISTRY OF MARINE.



THE STAIRCASE AT THE MINISTRY OF MARINE PRINCESS ENA
WAS TO DESCEND AFTER SHE HAD DRESSED FOR THE WEDDING.

It was arranged that the processions of King Alfonso and his bride should meet in the Plaza de Oriente on their way to the Church of San Geronimo. When the Princess left the Pardo Palace she was not to be in her wedding-dress, but was to put it on at the Ministry of Marine.—(Photos Topical Press.)

310,000 PESETAS' (£16,000) WORTH OF WEDDING PRESENTS:

KING ALFONSO'S AND QUEEN CHRISTINA'S PRESENTS TO THE BRIDE.



1. KING ALFONSO'S GIFT: DIADEM, NECKLACE, AND EARRINGS OF THE FINEST DIAMONDS.
3. ANOTHER GIFT FROM KING ALFONSO: A MAGNIFICENT COLLAR OF PEARLS WITH A LOUIS XV. PENDANT.

2. QUEEN MARIA CHRISTINA'S GIFT: A SUPERB COLLAR OF SIX ROPES OF PEARLS, TIARA IN DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.
4. ANOTHER GIFT FROM KING ALFONSO: A ROYAL CROWN IN DIAMONDS AND RUBIES, WITH ENORMOUS EMEIRALDS.

310,000 pesetas is equal to about £16,000 sterling. This is the value of King Alfonso's gifts alone. (Our photographs are supplied by the Topical Press.)

WHERE THE QUEENS OF SPAIN DEDICATE THEIR WEDDING DRESSES.

DRAWN BY PARYS.



THE SHRINE OF THE VIRGIN OF ATOCHA. TO WHOM THE QUEENS OF SPAIN DEDICATE THEIR WEDDING DRESSES.

The bridal dresses of Queens and Princesses in Spain are dedicated to Our Lady of Atocha. Among the gowns is one, not a bridal dress, which commemorates an escape of Queen Isabella II. from death. On February 2, 1852, when the Queen was on her way to the Atocha Monastery to return thanks, the priest Martin Merino attempted to stab her, but the blow was turned aside by the cuirass of her corset. The gown still bears the jagged rent torn by the would-be assassin's blade.

THE EVOLUTION OF JAPANESE IRONCLADS: THIRTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

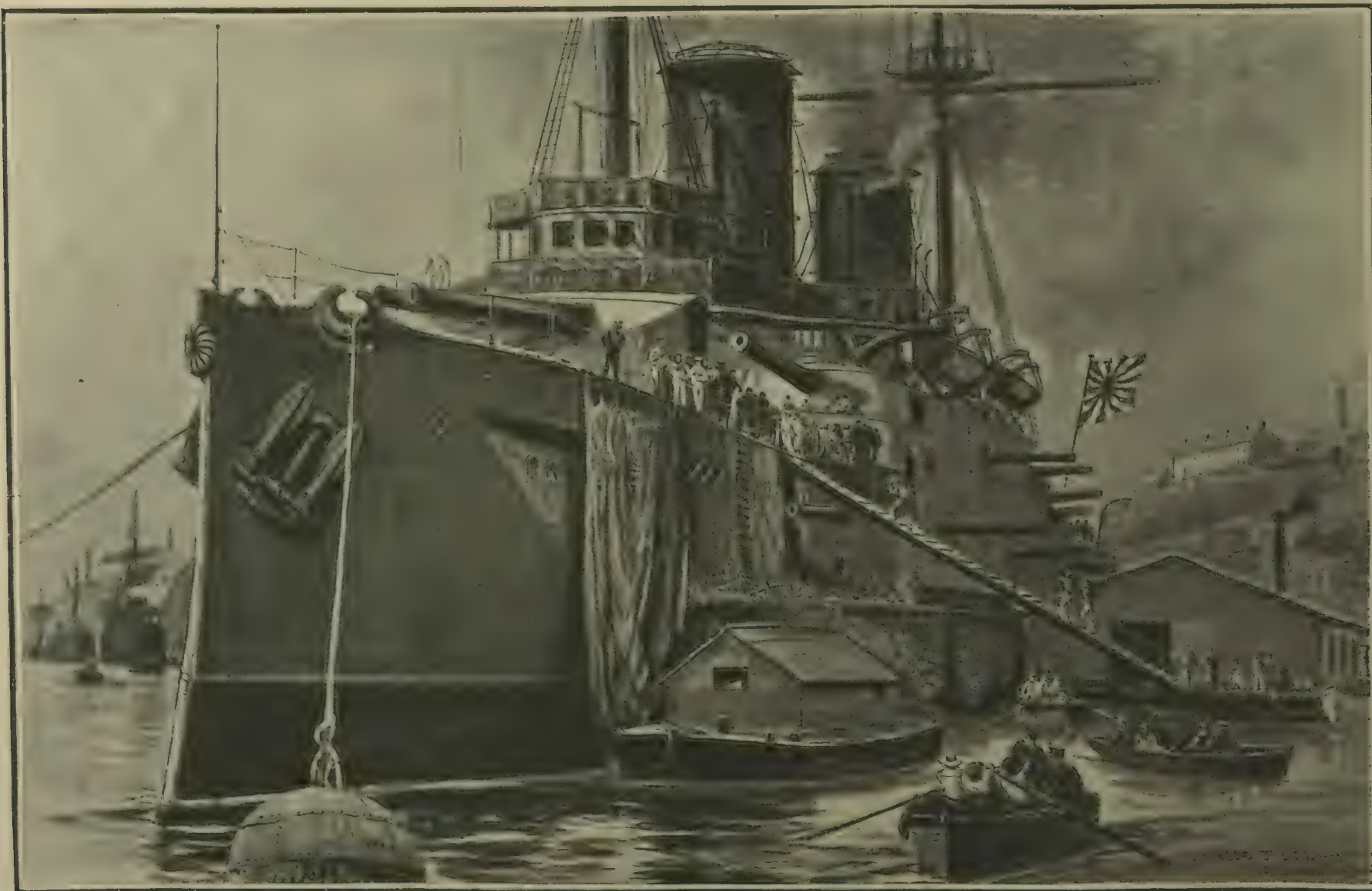
DRAWINGS BY A. B. CULL AND C. DE LACY.



THE FIRST IRONCLAD BUILT IN ENGLAND FOR THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT: THE "FOO-SHOO."



ONE OF THE LATEST ADDITIONS TO THE JAPANESE NAVY: THE "KATORI."



ANOTHER GREAT ADDITION TO THE JAPANESE NAVY: THE "KASHIMA" FITTING OUT ON THE TYNE.

The "Kashima," built by the Elswick Company, and the "Katori," built by the Vickers Maxim Company, are now completed for sea. They are twin ships of 16,400 tons' displacement. Their length is 455 feet, their beam 78 1-6 feet. The armour is Krupp and the guns are Elswick. The armament consists of four 12-inch guns, four 10-inch, twelve 6-inch, twelve 12-pounders, three 3-pounders, six pompoms, and five 18-inch submerged torpedo-tubes.



WASH-DAY IN ANCIENT EGYPT.

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LADIES' PAGES.

THE Court was crowded and brilliant, everybody hoping to have the pleasure of welcoming back the Queen after her regular sightseer's Continental trip. The decease of the mother of the Duchess of Connaught once more made black the appropriate wear for the royal family, which has suffered so many bereavements in the past few months. The same cause deprived the Elizabethan Fête in Lincoln's Inn Hall and gardens of the promised presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The place of her Royal Highness in opening the bazaar was kindly taken by the Princess Christian. This will probably prove to have been the best charity entertainment of the season, though there seem to be just now an exceptional number of efforts to raise money for some form of charitable work; no doubt such institutions are suffering from the general depression of business, of which there are only too many proofs still to be discerned. The Elizabethan Fête was easily first among the many charity entertainments by reason of the scale on which it was carried out and the patronage it obtained. The object is the removal of King's College Hospital to a new site. There was a picturesque "set scene" representing Old Cheapside, the open booths therein served by ladies in Tudor costume. Very becoming the high ruff and big fanciful sleeves and peaked corsage, with a dainty little coif on the head, proved to be. The Princess was received by Lady Esther Smith in a charming old pink dress in Elizabethan style trimmed with black velvet and accompanied by a dainty white coif. The Countess of Darnley had an excellent Court dress of black velvet and lace with a Marie Stuart cap outlined with pearls. The girls who assisted were in the plainer dresses of the same period, plain cloth frocks with muslin neckerchiefs, and in that garb Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, her cousin Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox, Miss Claire Stopford, and a bevy of other pretty girls looked very sweet.

Memories of our great Queen of the past aroused by the dresses and scenery of the Elizabethan Fête mingle well enough with the occurrence of the anniversary of the birth of our late good and wise Queen. Queen Victoria's birthday was widely celebrated this year, both in this country and in the distant sister lands, especially in Canada, under the name of "Empire Day." The Earl of Meath is the leading enthusiastic advocate of this movement for having one day in the year kept, in all parts of the wide confederation of Britain, as a day on which the young in the schools shall have purposefully brought home to them that they are citizens of no mean country. This is done by special school songs, lessons, and observances, the whole winding up with a holiday for sports. This good idea seems to be more widely taken up each year. The association of it with the birthday of Queen Victoria is incidental,



A SIMPLE WHITE MUSLIN.

This dainty little frock is trimmed only with frills headed by a band of the material itself, with touches of lace on the corsage.

Hat of white crinoline with plumes.

but it is peculiarly appropriate, as it was in her long reign that the development of the Colonies took place, and it was her personality and name around which for many a year the sentiment of loyalty was centred. Queen Elizabeth's birthday was celebrated for over a century after her death, for the people of her time held her to be what Mr. Martin Hume has recently pronounced her to be after his special researches into her history, "one of the very greatest sovereigns who have sat upon our throne." In like manner, the memory of Queen Victoria will be kept alive, and her great qualities recalled by the selection of her birthday as "Empire Day."

On the same day, by a coincidence, Princess Ena left the land of her illustrious Protestant ancestress to become Queen of Catholic Spain. The only English lady who will remain in attendance on the young Princess until her marriage, Lady William Cecil, is in the rare position for a lady of being heiress to a peerage in her own right. She is the eldest daughter of Lord Amherst of Hackney, whose peerage is specially given to descend to his eldest daughter, as he has no sons. The like favour was obtained for the like reason in the peerage grants of Lord Roberts and Lord Wolseley. Lady William Cecil, like her father and mother, is devoted to Egyptology, and she has herself written a charming little volume on "Bird Life on the Nile." Her husband, a son of a late Marquess of Exeter, is the Treasurer of the Household of Princess Henry of Battenberg, which accounts for the specially interesting part allotted to Lady William in attending the bride of the King of Spain to the altar. After the ceremony the new Queen will have no English attendants of any rank. This is no doubt a wise arrangement, judging by the historical records of the frequent mischief worked by foreign suites in attendance on Queens. The world is cosmopolitan to-day in its educated circles. Spaniards of rank invariably speak French as if it were their mother tongue; and the manners of thought and customs in daily life of "Society" are not so diverse in any country from those prevailing in all other civilised lands, now that communication is so easy, as was the case in past times. Queen Victoria Eugénie therefore will not sulk as Henrietta Maria did, nor weep her eyes out like Catherine of Braganza did, when the further company of attendants from their native land was forbidden them in England. Amongst the splendid jewels presented to the bride by her English relatives and friends, it may be noted, there was no tiara. This omission was intentional; for besides the Queen Consort's crown for the greatest State occasions, she will find awaiting her, amongst the Crown jewels of Spain, several beautiful coronets and head-ornaments, which her young husband will have the pleasure of giving her himself.

Counsels of perfection it is no doubt the business of the medical journalist to present to us; but never was a more unpractical one proffered than that recently put forth by the *Lancet*, when it was seriously suggested

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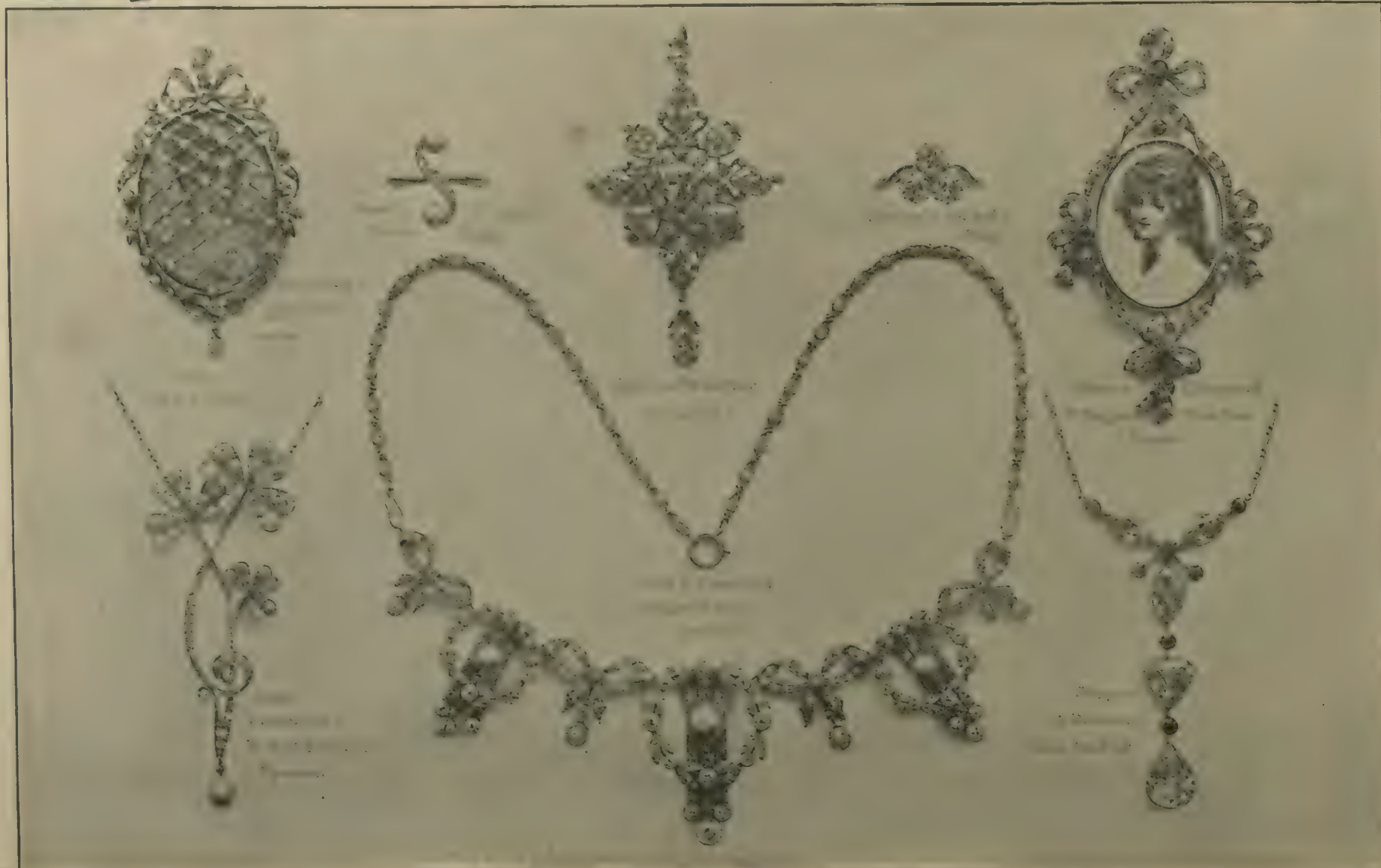
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that, in these days of flats and high rents, we should allot a special room to the purpose of brushing our clothes! Our adviser is doubtless right when he says that "Daily clothing has a special affinity for dust, which may contain the seeds of a common cold, or sore throat, or even tetanus (lockjaw), or blood poisoning." The practical advice would be to brush out the dust in the open air, but a large proportion of town-dwellers have no space at all behind their houses. Still, the message of alarm is worth recording on the tablets of memory by those fortunate folk who have some garden ground; let them remember that dust may be poisonous. This, by the way, is one of the little matters forgotten by the critics of women's ways, who frequently inform us that right-thinking girls would take exercise in sweeping up the dust from the floor rather than the tennis-court.

All that the art of dress is able to offer us for this season is now before us, and it is very charming: how much artistic taste goes to fashion's service! One sees in the designs of the figured fabrics, in the construction of the garments, in the harmonious and innumerable combinations of the embroideries, and in the mingling of colours in the millinery and the gowns, talents displayed, a colour-sense shown forth, and a good taste enhanced by study made visible that might have painted pictures or worked in precious metals equally successfully. The mingling of tints on the millinery is often quite daring, yet successful. The faded and pastel shades of the artificial blossoms put before us, and the dyes that are allowed to disguise the natural colour of the ostrich's plumes, are combined on hats by an artistic eye with excellent effect, which in a description sounds crude. A hat of pale heliotrope straw, for instance, has an immense feather of a pinkish shade, and several tight little roses in various tones of crimson, and finally green velvet bows and pink roses upon the *cachepeigne* over which the feather curls. Another hat is in alternate bands of pale blue, green and red straw, and trimmed with a striped ribbon of black and green spotted with red; cherries in red and black also appear as trimming. The art of the dyer has produced such delicate nuances that we see successfully combined purple and yellow, puce and green, red and blue, pink and heliotrope, or mauve and crimson. Still, such effects are a little startling, however artistically carried out, and a refined woman hardly cares to attract attention by this means. The more surprising, too, the shape of a hat may be, the more delicate should be the effect of the trimmings. The tiny shapes, while they suit some people admirably, are still novel enough in themselves, and do not need to be rendered more conspicuous by being overloaded with trimmings, and finished off by upward-waving erections of plumes. In millinery at present "all things are possible, but not all are expedient."



A PRACTICAL SERGE GOWN.

Thoroughly useful for travelling or walking is this blue serge dress trimmed slightly with black and white cloth, and opening to show a lawn collar and front, with a black tie drawn through the spaces.

For the soft materials that are really most suitable for making in the corselet style, I fancy that gauging all round the waist and to the top of the belt portion proves to be the most *chic* way of forming the gown to the figure. The numerous rows of tiny gatherings add a softness to the effect which is decidedly severe when the plain cut and the boning inserted display the outlines with flat rigour. A fawn voile, with the corselet expressed by means of gaugings, struck me very favourably; and so did a rose-pink taffetas, that was narrowly checked by a thin line of darker, browner pink and made in the same style. The corsage above this check taffetas was a very dainty affair. It consisted of a foundation of white guipure lace, trimmed down the front in a curved design with a line of pink satin over a cord, and finishing in three narrow frills of lace, each set on with a line of gold cord, going brace-fashion over the shoulders to the waist, both back and front. Another style of corselet that is successful on some figures is the front breadth of the skirt alone, all in one, carried up to the full height of the belt portion, and shaped in the cutting, and then round the sides is put a folded band of silk or satin, on which the skirt is duly sewn, but the draperies of which modify the stiffness of the outline to some extent.

If we follow the trend of Paris—as we commonly do about a year after—it is the Greek style that we shall see take the ascendant ere long. The style which we now call "Empire" was in the days of Napoleon an adaptation of Grecian outlines to French tastes; and by study of the fashion pictures of the early nineteenth century the designers have been led to discover the original foundation of dress from which the First Empire style came. They have seen how graceful is the drapery of the peplum, how attractive is the outline of the so-called "Greek-key" pattern, and how effective the jewelled and embroidered zone becomes when holding artistic folds of the fabric over the bosom. A valiant endeavour was made some years ago by the poet Mrs. Pfeiffer (to whose honour the tower over the entrance-gates of Newnham College is dedicated) to prove the adaptability of the Greek style of dress to the modern woman; but such an undertaking is out of the reach of the individual. It needs the sanction and support of some of the great dressmakers of London, Paris, and Vienna. At present it appears as if this is tentatively being given. Of course, the development begins with evening dress, for which the Greek style, like its descendant, the Empire, is far better suited than it is for ordinary day wear. A tunic, a peplum, a zone, and full draperies, that do not easily lend themselves to holding up out of the dust of the street, are plainly adapted best for dinner or dancing dress. The peplum, or upper robe, made in one with the bodice, while the lower part of the dress is a separate, or under skirt, is a perfectly practical arrangement, however, for walking gowns.

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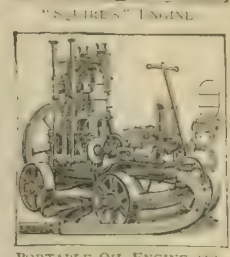
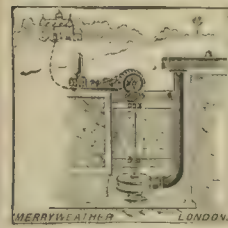
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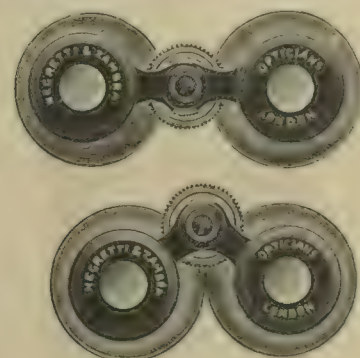
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ART NOTES.

AN exhibition of paintings by Mr. Arthur Studd at the Baillie Gallery, Baker Street, is mostly devoted to Venetian subjects, with St. Mark's as the central and recurring interest. St. Mark's has figured in the canvases of many centuries, from the days when Gentile Bellini saw what a gorgeous background it made to the processions and stiff, conscious crowds that he delighted to paint. Yet Mr. Studd has managed even now to say something new. He does not rebuild it as did Bellini, who copied each lovely detail; he, who lives in a day of impressionism, is much more careful to note the fleeting and changing effects of light among the domes, or of shadow across the façade, than the exact position of a slab of marble or of a column. "A Grey Day in the Piazza," "The Glorious Temple," "St. Mark's in Wet Weather," and "A Corner of St. Mark's," are essentially different impressions of the Cathedral, and each is beautiful. In them we see open spaces, free air, dome, and cloud; in "The Red Houses" and the "Rio Santi Apostoli" there is the narrowness of the canal, the dark, shadowed pathway of water between walls. Mr. Studd has been very successful in seeing the rich colour of Venice; his red houses reflect in their canal, and mingle their colour with its own greens and blues. The artist is on intimate terms with the bride of the sea in such pictures as these, for he has sought out her quiet places, undisturbed by tourists, and forgotten by Baedeker.

St. Mark's appears in many of Mr. Studd's canvases; there is another great influence apparent, and that is Whistler's. The delicate greys and whites, and the sensitive handling of the paint in "The Nosegay," remind us

that Mr. Studd is the possessor of the Master's "White Girl" and of other of his works—that, in fact, Mr. Studd has always possessed not only "The White Girl," but a very keen understanding and admiration of its creator. Doubtless the influence has been a useful one; not,

bull in the china-shop of the R.B.A. at the Suffolk Street Galleries. Or let it be more humanly said that there, among the ineffective exponents of the art of oil-painting, he figured as a veritable Jessop. The fear was that he, an excellent slogger, might forget the refinement of his calling. But at the Baillie Gallery he shows, apart from one or two crude efforts in portraiture, a very good sense of moderation. The intensely modern Manet, modernised, and Manet, the painter of broad technique, broadened, was the artistic ideal at which Mr. Fergusson had aimed. The consequences were not inviting. But it is difficult to praise too much the direction in which he is now working. The still-life study, "After Dinner," is just such a study as encourages research—that most valuable quality. And "After Dinner" is but one of a whole series of studies, all clever, some brilliant, some showing research and insight. And insight is a quality of which Mr. Fergusson knows the value. Undeterred by the thousand failures at a similar definition, Sir Joshua's among the rest, he proclaims "Genius is insight." This he says in a Prologue, of which Whistler may be said to be the father. That is not really a very proud paternity; for the great maker of epigram was the last person to approve of an artist's giving up to a "Prologue" the message that might be fully discovered in his paint. Such aphorisms as "Brightness is not necessarily meretricious nor dinginess meritorious," or "To restrain an emotion is to kill it"—surely a motto for the weak

in all departments of experience—are not worth the writing out of them by Mr. Fergusson. His hand can be far more profitably employed. St. Augustine has praised Light, "that Queen of Colours," more tellingly than Mr. Fergusson can hope to do. But the painter has the great advantage of being able to furnish us with a creation instead of a commentary. W. M.



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however, in "The Head of a Workman," where it is most strikingly confessed, but in "The Red Houses" and in the other canal pieces, where it is least admitted, do we find the most notable of the successes of Mr. Studd.

In the same Gallery is the clever work of Mr. J. D. Fergusson, whose forceful technique has long been the

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GERMAN OPERA.

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or Isolde was on the stage, and Walther did not matter when Hans Sachs dominated the scene.

ITALIAN OPERA.

After two acts of "Faust," in which a new Marguerite, Mlle. Alda, sang with much *vibrato*, and with high notes that lacked the rich and pure quality we look for at Covent Garden, Fräulein Destinn made her welcome reappearance as Nedda in "Pagliacci," one of her best rôles. With Caruso, in splendid voice, as Canio, Scotti as

the tragedy until there were moments when she seemed to send a wave of physical pain across the house. Caruso, Scotti, and Madame Giliberti (Suzuki) were in the very heart of their parts, and the beauty of their work and Puccini's music made amends for the intense sadness of the story. Madame Butterfly belongs to modern life; she is not one of the frail heroines of Italian opera to whose undying torments we are quite content to listen for the sake of the accompanying *fioritura*. Puccini, who came to London in connection with a suggested performance of "Tosca" in which Ternina was to take the name-part—a performance that cannot now be given—was called before the curtain and applauded vigorously.

CONCERTS.

Vladimir de Pachmann was in great form at the Bechstein Hall on Saturday last. He gave short addresses to part of the audience and commented audibly upon his own performance. "Pure and good," was his comment upon one delicate pianissimo passage, and the judgment, if uncalled for, was undeniably correct. "This is a revelation that comes to an artist who has played for forty-seven years; the Berlin critics were astonished," he remarked apropos of his reading of the Chopin prelude Op. 28, No. 23, an unfamiliar but exquisite rendering. In a programme in which Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Chopin were represented, Pachmann held a large audience spellbound, while, seemingly without search, he found all the deepest beauties of the masters' works, and made the piano sing as though it were a human voice capable



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Tonio, and Campanini at the conductor's desk, the little opera yielded every ounce of emotion it possesses. It is a crude piece of work enough, story and music lean towards melodrama, but a really spirited interpretation covers a multitude of sins. Destinn was heard for the second time in "Madame Butterfly," in which some considerable cuts have been made by the composer. It will be remembered that Destinn created the title-rôle, as far as this country is concerned, in July last. While her singing is as beautiful as ever, the great Czech artist has developed her study of the character and intensified

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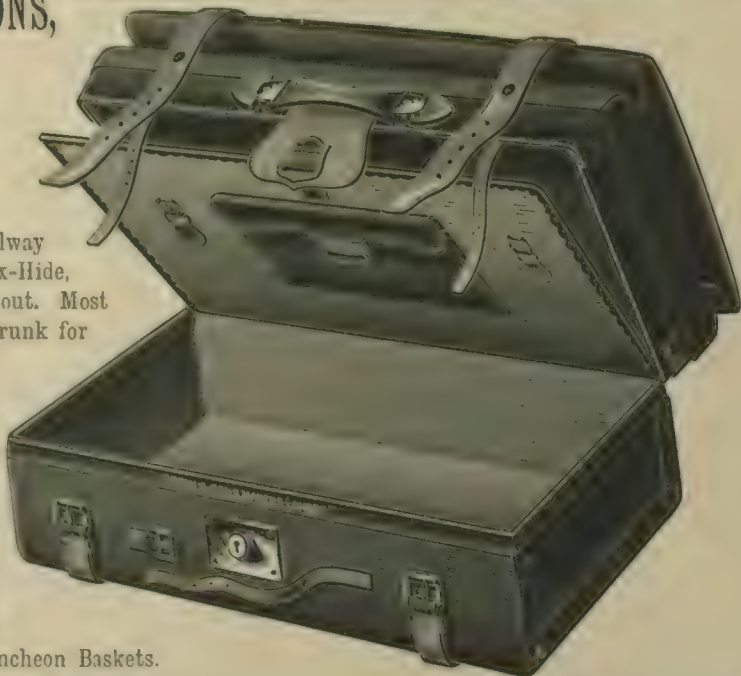
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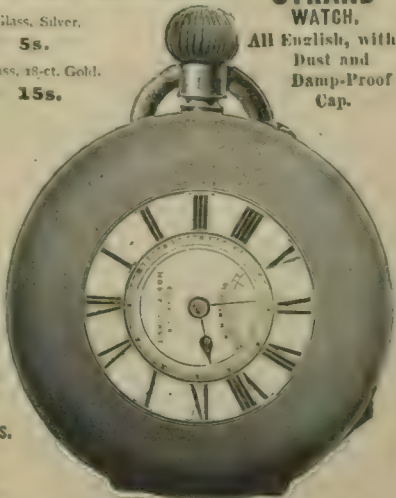
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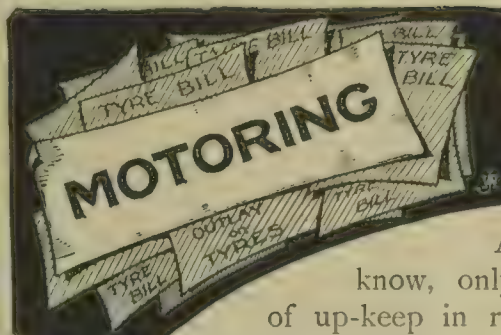
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of every gradation of tone and colour, and every nuance of phrasing. His Chopin recital, announced for Saturday next, will be one of the chief musical events of the month. Dr. Grieg's second concert at the Queen's Hall seemed to have attracted every school-girl in London. The composer was heard with Herren Hugo Becker and Johannes Wolff in sonatas for 'cello and violin, and Miss Holmstrand, who has a fine soprano voice, sang some of his most charming songs. The school-girls were most enthusiastic.

The Philharmonic Society's most recent concert at the Queen's Hall was distinguished by the visit of the Bradford Festival Choral Society, which was heard to splendid advantage in Beethoven's Choral Symphony and Bach's double motet, "Praise ye the Lord."

The tea trade has recently created a "Customs" record in the payment of a duty cheque of upwards of £111,000, but it is for the wine trade of our Colonies to eclipse all preceding trade records. The fact has just been established, by basing the figures on Government statistics, that P. B. Burgoyne and Co., Limited, paid duty during 1905 upon one twenty-eighth of the entire imports of all wines (retained for home consumption) into the United Kingdom. This means that one bottle of wine in every twenty-eight consumed is Burgoyne's Australian.

The Great Central Company publish an illustrated guide to the picturesque suburbs of London, with list of seaside, farmhouse, and country lodgings and hotels located at the many delightful spots and holiday resorts served by this company's system. The book is bound in a very attractive and pleasing cover.

Before deciding where to spend your Whitsuntide holiday it is wise to send to the Superintendent of the Great Western line, Paddington (enclosing six stamps), for the company's illustrated travel-books, and also for particulars of cheap bookings by express excursions to all parts of the company's great and finely equipped system.

For those desirous of spending the Whitsuntide holiday at the many attractive resorts in the Midlands and the North, ample and admirable facilities are afforded by the Great Central Railway Company from Marylebone and suburban stations. By this company's picturesque and comfortable route, express excursions at most moderate fares will be run to the North and Midlands.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Rev. Hugh Black, of St. George's United Free Church, Edinburgh, who has decided to accept the call to the Professorship of Practical Theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York, was born at Rothesay on March 26, 1868. He was only twenty-four

ministry in January 1896. He spent three months in America in 1904 as a delegate to the International Congress of Science and Art, which was held in St. Louis in connection with the Exhibition.

Interesting personal recollections were given by the Archbishop of York when he replied to the address of welcome presented to him by Canon Syers and the churchwardens at St. Saviour's, Paddington, last week after he had inaugurated the church's jubilee celebration. Dr. Maclagan began his fifty years of ministry in May 1856, as the first assistant curate of St. Saviour's. His Grace spoke of the Bible class which he held in a neighbouring mews, and said he still possessed a little silver jug that was given to him by the members.

The Bishop of Grahamstown is taking, under medical advice, a short holiday in this country. He hopes to return to South Africa in July.

Stockton House, Codford St. Mary, Wiltshire, which has been let on lease by the Bishop of Worcester, is mentioned as one of the Saxon manors in the "Doomsday Book." The mansion passed into the possession of the Yeatman-Biggs family more than a century and a half ago. The present Bishop's brother, General Yeatman-Biggs, restored the house, but preserved all the old features.

Mr. F. H. Rawlins, who has had thirty years of experience as a teacher at Eton, was one of the speakers at the meeting held last week in Grosvenor House to discuss the subject of religious education among the children of the upper classes, and he said he had found a very small proportion of parents so engrossed in their own pleasure-hunting as to be indifferent to any but worldly concerns. The vast majority, he believed, were deeply interested in the religious education of their children.

Lord Hugh Cecil made an admirable speech at the annual general meeting in support of Oxford House, Bethnal Green, which was held at 35, Park Lane, by permission of Countess Grosvenor. He emphasised the spiritual aspect of the Settlement's work, and said that Oxford House had never allowed its supporters to believe that efforts of this kind detached from religion could be of a satisfactory character. Much amusement was caused when, to illustrate the mutual misunderstanding of each other's lives which existed between East and West, Lord Hugh recalled that on



THE BEAUTIFUL SHOP OF A GARDEN-FURNISHER.

New show-rooms have just been opened in Bond Street by Mr. John P. White, who is so well known in connection with the production of high-class garden furniture and ornaments, at the Pygmy Works, Bedford. Mr. White has hitherto occupied London show-rooms in Margaret Street; but the large increase of business has rendered it absolutely necessary that more central and extensive premises should be secured. On entering the show-rooms one finds oneself in a most tastefully arranged winter garden, which is decorated by means of wood treillage in the French style, as shown in the accompanying illustration. This treillage forms a very charming and novel decoration for the interiors of not only winter gardens but also conservatories, corridors, ball-rooms, verandahs, courtyards, and for any blank walls. The winter garden opens on the show-rooms, where there is a wonderful display of garden furniture.

years of age when he first received an invitation to become Dr. Whyte's colleague in Edinburgh. About the end of 1895 the call was repeated, Mr. Black accepted it, and began his present very successful

from religion could be of a satisfactory character. Much amusement was caused when, to illustrate the mutual misunderstanding of each other's lives which existed between East and West, Lord Hugh recalled that on



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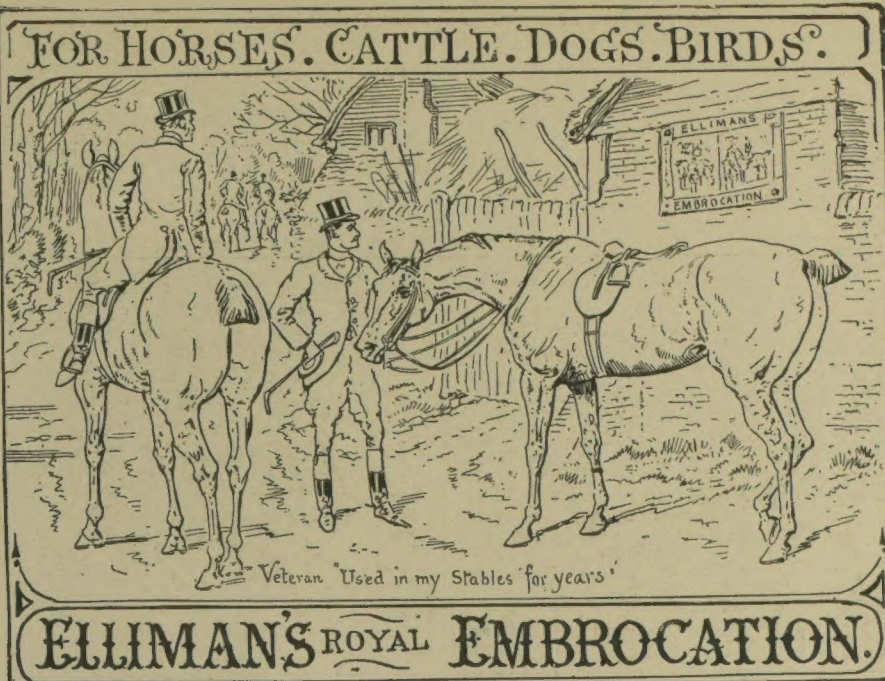
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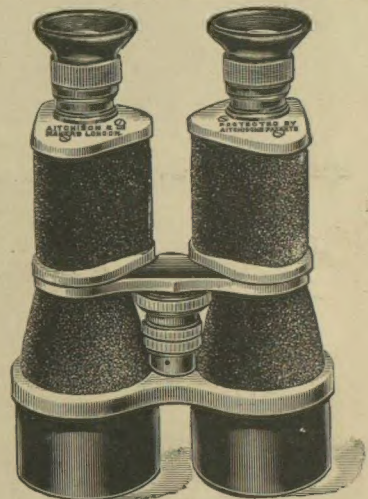
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NO SICKENING SMELL.
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one occasion, when he had been speaking at an East End club, a man subsequently thanked him and congratulated him on not spending his time in drinking and gambling in the West End.

The Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Secretary of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, has declined the offer of a prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was made to him by the Bishop of London at the annual meeting of the Society. His frequent absence from London is given as the reason. V.

The splendid and extensive new premises of Messrs. Waring and Gillow, which have been rising in Oxford Street for some three years, are now approaching completion. The immense façade in Oxford Street, now that it is almost completely uncovered, suggests an enlargement of the late seventeenth-century portion of Hampton Court as the inspiration of the architect, Mr. R. F. Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and he has added to the main design accessories and details treated with Georgian freedom, but with completely Georgian feeling. The building covers an acre of ground, and as there are eight floors there will be eight acres of space within the walls for the display of the firm's immense stock.

The Dorset Queen's Own Imperial Yeomanry are now spending a fortnight at Weymouth in camp, and regimental sports take place on the sands at Weymouth, while the town is nightly brilliantly illuminated. Concerts are given by the municipal orchestra, which is considered one of the finest on the South Coast. These are

augmented by first-class vocalists and entertainers. The Channel Fleet, which is now stationed at Portland, proves a source of great attraction to visitors, who, by the courtesy of the officers, are allowed on board to inspect the ships.

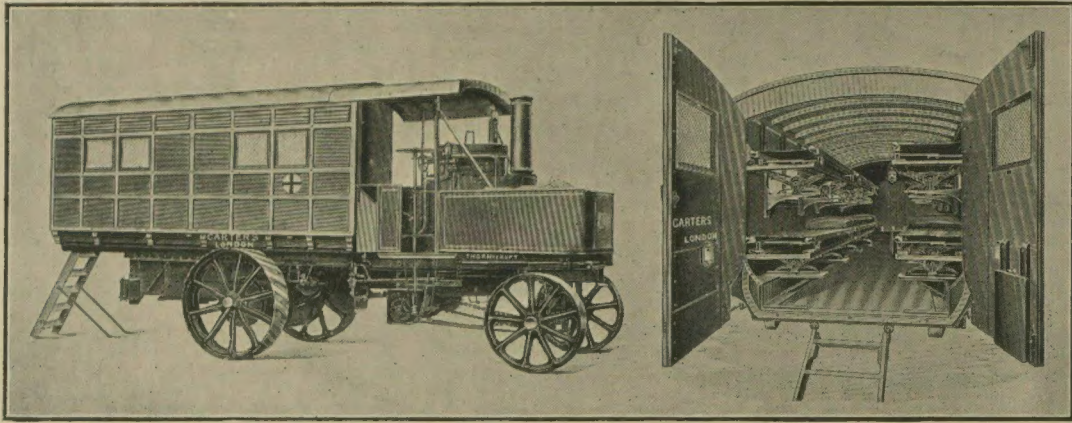
The report of the Sun Insurance Office just issued shows that the premiums received, less reinsurances, for the year 1905, amount to £1,319,329 13s. 10d., being an

charges of all kinds) amount to £465,023 11s. 11d., being at the rate of 35.24 per cent. The income from investments during the year has amounted to £97,243 19s. 10d. After providing for the usual reserve of 40 per cent. of the premiums to cover liabilities under current policies, a balance of £340,900 1s. remains, which has been transferred to the credit of the profit-and-loss account. No special provision is necessary for losses at San Francisco.

An interesting feature at the present time, in view of the wedding of an English Princess with the King of Spain, is the reintroduction of a very fine old Amoroso sherry by Messrs. Hedges and Butler, of Regent Street, W. This old-established firm, who are wine-merchants to his Majesty the King of Spain, are retaining the appropriate name of the brand, "La Novia" ("The Bride"), and are uniting in the label the English and Spanish flags.

Maraschino, the famous product of the little town of Zara in Dalmatia, is a liqueur extracted from a bitter cherry known locally as Amarasca. This fruit, which possesses strongly marked characteristics of its own, both in flavour and aroma, is only found in some few districts of the country. The inventor of Maraschino was one Giuseppe Calceniga, whose factory was established in Zara in 1730.

Francesco Drioli bought in the year 1768 this first distillery, and perfected the new liqueur. Its superiority and exquisiteness soon made it famous. The establishment of Francesco Drioli is to-day the oldest, the most flourishing, and the most famous of the factories in Zara.

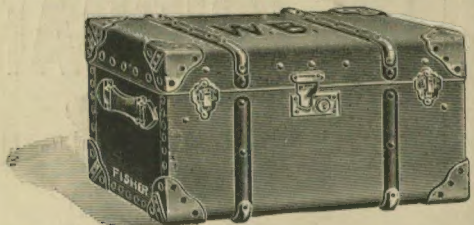


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These ambulances have been built for the Portuguese Government, and will be used by an expedition in West Africa. As the vehicles will traverse very rough country, it was necessary to provide some appliance to reduce vibration of the stretcher beds, and this has been found in the automatic weight-adjusting, spring-supporting gear patented by Messrs. Carter, of London, under the name of the "Rastilon." The ambulances are mounted on five-ton 45 h.p. steam-lorries, made by Messrs. Thornycroft, of Chiswick.

increase of £13,149 12s. 6d. as compared with that of the preceding year. The losses paid and outstanding amount to £605,390 3s. 9d., being at the rate of 45.88 per cent. on the premiums received. The expenses of management (including commission to agents and working

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FOR USE UNDER SHADES

A CHARMING LITTLE PRESENT

For which Readers are invited to write.

SKIN-beauty does not result from spasmodic efforts to make it beautiful, but is the reward of systematic care and attention. There is a great deal of talk about beauty-culture, but it would be far better if there were less discussion of the culture of beauty, and more attention were given to the culture of health. This applies as much to the skin as to any part of the body, because if the health of the skin were always maintained, it would supply its own beauty.

The questions may be asked, "Why is it necessary to use soap for washing oneself?" "Why cannot the skin be cleansed by the use of water alone?" If the impurities of the skin were merely mechanical, and consisted of nothing but dust, then evidently this could be rinsed off with water; but it has to be remembered that the skin itself secretes an oil which combines with the dust and dirt which are always floating about, and so makes a sort of paste over the skin. Everyone knows that water will not dissolve fat, and hence it is necessary to have something that will do this. When soap is used, the chemical elements contained in soap combine with the oil of the skin and form a lather, which can be washed off with water, and the impurities are removed with it. In addition to this, it must be remembered that the dead scales of the outer skin need to be removed from the surface, and the fresh and beautiful new skin beneath requires to be brought into view.



"Pynozone Soap" should always be used in the Nursery.

natural oil, and instead of rendering it soft and silky they make it hard, dry, and ugly. Other soaps, too, contain free fat, and consequently, instead of

such soaps cleansing the skin thoroughly and leaving it fresh and free from all impurity, they form a coating over it, and even stop up the pores. Soaps of this



"Pynozone Soap" keeps my skin clear and free from blemish."

description cannot possibly keep the skin clear, healthy, and beautiful, but inevitably do mischief and hinder the work that the skin has to do. Having shown how mischievous many soaps are when used, it may now fitly be explained what soap should do, and point out the requirements of a perfect soap. A perfect soap is one that not only removes impurities from the skin, but also keeps the pores open and clear, so that the skin fulfils its duties properly. If the pores are kept clear and open, the various functions of the skin will be thoroughly performed. That is precisely what "Pynozone Soap" will do. It possesses a refreshing fragrance, which makes it peculiarly grateful in use, and should invariably be used for bath, toilet and nursery, and for shampooing. "Pynozone Soap" contains no free alkali or excess of fat, but it purifies the skin, makes the flesh firm and healthy, and gives the glow of health.

How delicious, refreshing, and invigorating is the scent of the fir-trees, and how it recalls memories of walks over heather-clad hills, with murmuring brooks, the drowsy tinkling of the sheep-fold, and the sweet peace and restfulness of repose in Nature's arms! The scent of the pines gives new strength, energy, and vigour, and everyone knows how full of healing is the fragrance for the weak, wearied, and convalescent. "Pynozone Soap" embodies this delicious fragrance, healing influence, and antiseptic power, and brings these virtues right into your own home.

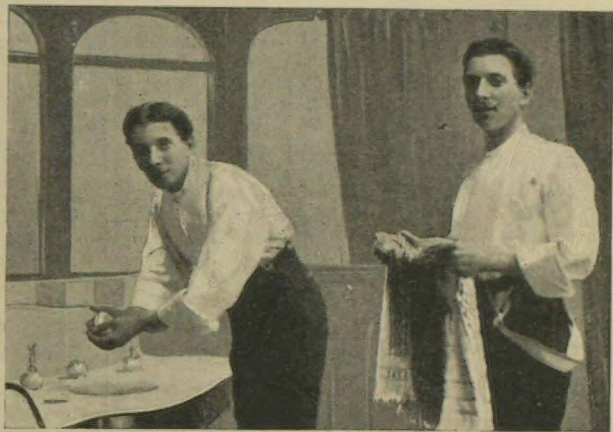
The most lovely complexion deteriorates if it fails to receive proper attention, whilst, on the other hand, it is really wonderful how much can be done to improve the appearance of the skin and hair, and you owe it to yourself to do your very best to look your best. You are sinning against your own good looks if you fail to use "Pynozone Soap," the soap that assists nature

and renders the skin beautiful, as it was intended that it should be.

The way to avoid getting bald is by keeping the scalp and hair in a healthy condition, and there is nothing that will do this so effectively as shampooing with "Pynozone Soap." Men should have such a shampoo once a week, and women once a fortnight; but, if there is dandruff and early signs of baldness are showing themselves, the hair should be shampooed with "Pynozone Soap" more frequently. This will cleanse the scalp, remove dandruff, promote healthy hair-growth, counteract any tendency to baldness, and will be found marvellously refreshing and invigorating.

"Pynozone Soap" is a genuine necessity, especially after a hot, dusty railway, motor, or cycle journey, and it creates a feeling of freedom, freshness, and vigour which is most exquisite. For the nursery there is no soap to equal "Pynozone Soap." It cannot injure the delicate, dainty skin of the youngest baby, it will not remove that peach-like bloom which gives its charm to the complexion, but will enhance its beauty and render the hair soft, silky, and glossy.

"Pynozone Soap" is supplied by all Chemists and Stores at 6d. per tablet, or three tablets in a box for 1/6. The makers want everyone to try "Pynozone Soap" because they know that if once used it will always be used. They therefore offer a charming little GIFT to every reader of this announcement willing to accept it. In return for a postal order for sixpence, they will send a sixpenny tablet of "Pynozone Soap," and present you with a handsome tortoise-shell soap-case, decorated in gold, so that the tablet of "Pynozone Soap" may be carried in your travelling-bag wherever you go. To receive this free gift, write to the Pynozone Company, Castle Road, Kentish Town, London, enclosing the sixpenny postal order, and mention the *Illustrated London News*.



"Yes! I agree with you. 'Pynozone Soap' is the most refreshing soap I have come across."

"What an appetite

Beecham's
Pills

give you."



WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated July 20, 1901) of DR. THOMAS CORBETT, of Severn House, Droitwich, who died on April 22, was proved on May 19 by Viscount Cobham and John William Bund Willis Bund, the value of the estate being £388,729. He gives £10,000 to the City of Worcester, in trust, for granting pensions of £12 10s. each to the poor blind of good moral character; £5000 each to St. Thomas's Hospital, Guy's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, St. George's Hospital, University College Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormond Street), and the East London Hospital for Children; £3000 each to the Royal Free Hospital, the General Hospital and Queen's Hospital (Birmingham), and the Worcester Orphan Asylum; £2000 each to the Cancer Hospital (Fulham), the Gloucester Infirmary, the Worcester Infirmary, the London Orphan Asylum, the Reedham Orphan Asylum, the Orphan Working School, the British Orphan Asylum, the Wolverhampton Orphan Asylum, the Royal Hospital for Incurables, the Belgrave Hospital for Children, and the Infant Orphan Asylum; £1000 each to the Rhyll Convalescent Homes, for Men, Women, and Children; £1000 each to the Seaford Convalescent Home, the Midland Home for Incurables, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Alexandra Hospital for Hip Diseases, the Royal Medical Benevolent College, the British Medical Benevolent Fund, the United Kingdom Beneficent Association, and for the erection of a statue of

Queen Victoria at Droitwich; and many smaller bequests to charities. The residue of his property he leaves for such charitable objects and schemes as his executors, with the sanction of the High Court of Justice, may select.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1905) of MR. JOSIAH TIMMINS SMITH, of Rhine Hill, Stratford-on-Avon, who died on March 31, has been proved by Hervey Parish, Ernest Trubshaw, and Mrs. Agnes Smith, the widow, the value of the estate being £120,728. The testator gives £250 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Religious Tract Society; £200 to the Church Missionary Society; £100 to the Stratford-on-Avon General Hospital; £50 each to the Birmingham General Hospital and the National Blind Relief Society; £1000 to his daughter Eleanor Melville; ten shares of £100 each in the Western Tin Plate Company, Limited, to Ernest Trubshaw; twenty-eight shares to his daughter Agnes; and the remainder of such shares to his daughters Eleanor Melville and Lucy Trubshaw; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his three daughters.

The will (dated Feb. 2, 1905) of MR. JOSEPH MILNTHORPE, of Bishopsdale, Buxton, who died on March 3, was proved on May 10 by William Irons and Thomas Hampson, the value of the property being sworn at £88,373. The testator gives £1500, a mortgage for £7000, and all the household effects to his wife, Mrs. Frances M. Milnthorpe; £100 per annum to his sister Ellen Porter; £4000 to his sister Sarah Thornton; £2000 to his sister Ann Priest; £4000 to the children of his brother John; £1000 each to his executors;

and legacies to servants. All other his property he leaves, in trust, for his wife for life, and then to be divided among the Royal Infirmary (Manchester), Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Home and Orphanage for Children (Bonnor Road, London), and the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital, the Deakin Institute, the Jessop Hospital, the Institution for the Blind, and the Children's Hospital (Sheffield). He states that for many years he intended to give considerable sums for charitable purposes at Gainsborough, but on the occasion of giving £10,000 for almshouses at Buxton, the comments of the Gainsborough Press were so spiteful and ungenerous that he decided to alter his intention, and he wished it to be publicly known that this was the reason he left nothing to Gainsborough.

The will (dated Nov. 27, 1905) of the REV. ROBERT DAWSON, of Wayside, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, who died on March 20, was proved on May 11 by Edward Bousfield Dawson, the brother, the value of the property amounting to £62,531. The testator gives £4000 to the London City Mission; £1000 to the London Missionary Society for the support of widows and orphans of ministers; £1000 to the fund for Congregational ministers' widows in distressed circumstances; £1000 to the Congregational Pastors' Retirement Fund; £1000 each to his sisters; £1000 to the children of his sister, Mrs. Annie Slade Jones; and all his real estate and, on the decease of his wife, £10,000 to his brother Edward. The residue of his property he leaves to his wife, Mrs. Sarah Clayton Dawson.

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